The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE CONFERENCES AT ZURICH.

STATE OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The French Amnesty, &c., &c., &c.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, D. Lines, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 24th of August, reached this port last evening.

The *Arago* brings 261 passengers, the usual mails, and 400 tons of cargo.

Among the passengers we notice H. J. Raymond, Esq., and family; J. Valerio, Esq., Consul of Sardinia, for New-York; Baron Otto von Brannuker; Mme. la Marichale, Countess Omer Pasha, Hon. P. Bessey, Gen. Bernard, of Louisiana; Prof. Charmer and family; Lieut. H. A. Smalley, U. S. A.; Compte de Belloy, the Rev. Mr. Osgood and family; Charles Bodousquin, Esq., Manager of New-Orleans Opera, and J. G. Chapman, Esq., from Rome.

The leading advices by this arrival have been anticipated by that of the *North Briton*, at Quebec; but from our correspondence and files of foreign journals we derive additional intelligence and details of interest.

The following dispatches furnish the latest information from the Continent:

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

Berne, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The favorable results of the Conferences are confirmed.

Yesterday there was no Conference, but M. de Desambrois paid a visit to Count Colloredo and M. de Bourqueney.

Zurich, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Plenipotentiaries have, through the medium of the Federal Council, conveyed their thanks to the Government of Zurich for the excellent reception they have met with.

M. Von Reisie has arrived here from Vienna with dispatches.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

Modena, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, unanimously voted the following decrees:

"1. The confirmation of the Dictatorship of Signor Farini, giving him full power to contract a loan of 5,000,000 of lire.

2. The erection of a monument to commemorate the votes of the Assembly decreeing the *déchéance* of Francis V., and the annexation of Modena to Piedmont.

3. That the volunteers who served in the late campaign for the independence of Italy have deserved well of their country.

4. That the Dictator be charged to negotiate with the several Foreign Powers for the restitution of the political prisoners whom Francis V. carried away with him on leaving the country."

The Assembly was afterwards prorogued.

THE SWISS MERCENARIES.

Berne, Monday, Aug. 22.

The embarkation at Naples of the Fourth Regiment of Swiss troops has been effected in the best possible order, they having previously received the whole pay due to them. 1,669 privates and 14 officers will be received at Marseilles by the Swiss Consul. Yesterday the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries held a conference. The King of Naples has acted in a perfectly loyal manner towards the Swiss troops that have been disbanded; they receive a retiring pension according to a decree of the late King.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Smethurst Poisoning Case—Interesting Resume of its Striking Features—Borough Elections—A Country Residence for Lord John Russell—Differences in the Cabinet on the Reform Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

The trial of Thomas Smethurst for the murder of Miss Bankes, a lady whom he had seduced, and lived with until her death, has excited a degree of interest during the past week exceeding anything of the kind since the trial of Palmer, two years ago. Public feeling is much divided on the question—not of his guilt, for about that there is no second opinion, but as to whether, under the circumstances, he ought to be left to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Direct evidence of the fact that poison was administered by him, or by any other person, there was none, the *post-mortem* examination having failed to reveal any evidence that, apart from other circumstances, would have induced the jury to convict. As to the pecuniary motive for the fearful deed, it seems, to say the least of it, far from clear, and the prisoner's counsel argued strongly that in point of fact he would have made more money by keeping his unhappy dupe alive. The only vestige of circumstantial evidence produced against him was the discovery of some minute particle of antimony in vessels which had been used in the sick-room; and the only direct swearing against him was that on the part of some of the medical witnesses, contrary to that of others, that the death of Miss Bankes could only be accounted for by slow poison. It is very difficult for any one who was not present at the trial to comprehend how an intelligent jury and a judge, confessedly the most humane we have, should have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion of the prisoner's guilt. Great exception has been taken to the Chief Baron Pollock's charge. It was undoubtedly most unfavorable throughout, both in matter and in manner, to any chance of an acquittal. The prisoner had had the folly before the commencement of the proceedings, to object to being tried by the Chief Baron, alleging as a reason that he distrusted the sobriety of his judgment and the impartiality of his temper. No one who is acquainted with the upright and amiable man whose fitness was thus unbecomingly impugned, can entertain the idea that he allowed himself to be warped in any degree by the impudent folly of the accused; and I must say that I can conceive no derogation of duty more clear, and precedent more dangerous, than that which would have been set by a judge permitting himself to be bullied from the Bench by a challenge, without sufficient cause assigned from the culprit in the dock.

I happen to know that when the jury retired it was proposed by the foreman that they should, before discussing the evidence or interchanging impressions with one another, write down what each now thought on a slip of paper, and put their *billettes* into a hat, reserving their reasons for discussion in case they differed. The whole of the twelve were found to have declared Smethurst guilty, although varied impressions had been made upon their minds by different portions of the evidence. Discussion among them there was literally none, but from a desire to give weight and dignity to their decision, they refrained from coming into Court for half an hour.

You will naturally ask how all this is to be explained, and I must say candidly that it is extremely difficult if not impossible it should be. I can only venture to express what I gathered to have been the conviction wrought on the minds of nearly all present during the trial—namely, that a case of more cold-blooded cruelty has never been disclosed, and that if Smethurst was not the criminal he was said to be, no man ever acted an incorrigible part with more damnable fidelity. And if before the verdict was pronounced any doubts in his favor prevailed, they were dispelled by the effrontery of the wretched man during the speech which he delivered when asked if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. His tone and look throughout were those of a gentleman jockey on a race-course discussing the odds with his associates. He went through the calculation of what he could have made by killing his mistress or keeping her alive with the flippancy of an apothecary's apprentice talking of the value of poison for rats; and the few sentences with which he spoke of the unhappy girl, and of the manner in which he regarded her, made the blood of the most hardened of his hearers curdle. Such a spectacle, on the whole, has seldom been witnessed in educated life; for Smethurst is an educated man, and of no ordinary talents and attainments. Still it is, I own, a fearful thing to put a human being to death on circumstantial evidence so contestable and so contested as that under the burden of which he awaits his end.

In politics at home there is nothing new. Out of five Borough elections that have taken place since the prorogation of Parliament, four have been carried by Whigs or Radicals, and one only, that for Hull, by a Conservative. Mr. Cobden's speeches at Rochdale are very favorably received by the *Centre Gauche*. The more extreme section prefer Mr. Bright as a spokesman, and the Whigs do not like any mention of household suffrages, still less any praise of American institutions. The Court goes to Scotland next week, and will probably remain until the end of September.

The house and demesne of Abergeldy, which adjoins the royal park of Balmoral, and which is usually occupied by the Duchess of Kent, has been placed this year at the disposal of Lord John Russell, the mother of the Queen being too great an invalid to travel so far Northwards. A good deal of gossip is afloat regarding this unwonted piece of civility on the part of the Queen and Prince to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of whom they are known not to be peculiarly fond. It certainly does look very like an anxiety to keep the little man out of harm's way during the Zurich Conference, and at the same time to keep him within reach of daily communication on all subjects connected with Continental affairs. It remains to be seen whether he will have wisdom and courage enough to resist the velvet pressure that awaits him: if not, his popularity will once more be destroyed, and he will be treated with as little ceremony in that case by the Palace as by Parliament and the Press.

From circumstances that have come to my knowledge lately, I am enabled to say with certainty that a very serious difference of opinion prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of Reform. Lord John is pledged to a £6 franchise in towns, and £10 in counties, and with anything less than this, as Mr. Bright has publicly declared, the Advanced Liberals will not be contented. On the other hand, I know that more than one of the Ministers is prepared to stand out against any such concession, and that they openly avow their belief in the impossibility of carrying it in the present House of Commons. One of them said in my hearing, not long ago, that an £8 franchise was as low as they could go, and that anything beyond that would be madness. If these repugnant sentiments cannot somehow be reconciled before Christmas, it would be difficult for the Palmerston Government, as now constituted, to hold together.

THE GREAT EASTERN—THE LEVER PROPOSITION DECLINED.

From the London Times, Aug. 22.

A special meeting of the Great Ship Company was held on Saturday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to issue 30,000 reserved shares, and for other purposes; Mr. Campbell in the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the *Great Eastern* was now upon the eve of completion; she was no longer a doubt, but a reality. He anticipated that her success would be certain. He then read a letter, signed by about eighty members of the House of Commons, expressing their great admiration of the ship, and stating that it was one of the noblest efforts of genius and mechanical skill that had ever been produced in this or any other country. Lord Stanley had said that the *Great Eastern* would eventually supersede the Overland route. The *Great Eastern* would never glut the markets of the world, as she could not carry one-fourth part of what was required in the foreign or colonial markets. Lord Palmerston and other noblemen had visited the ship and expressed their admiration of her. The 30,000 shares were required to raise the money to send the ship to sea free of debt. He did not consider that the ship would require insuring, as he had confidence in her seaworthiness. She had been insured against fire. Her engines worked well. It was expected that in a few days the ship would be handed over to the company by the contractors, when the engineers would report upon her state. He concluded by moving a formal resolution authorizing the directors to issue and dispose of the 30,000 shares reserved by the resolution of the 25th of February last, in such manner as they may think fit, provided that they be offered to the present shareholders in the first instance in the proportion of one in ten of their holding.

Mr. Jackson, M. P., seconded the motion.

Mr. Richards said that Mr. Lever had made an offer to the company of £20,000 for the *Great Eastern* to run from Galway to America. This had been refused by the directors. He understood that Mr. Lever had made a second offer. He considered it should be read to the meeting.

The Chairman said Mr. Lever's offer had been declined because it was thought it would not benefit the company. The second offer of Mr. Lever had not been received till the previous night, and had not been yet considered by the directors.

Mr. Richards moved an amendment, to the effect that Mr. Lever's second offer be read to the meeting.

After some discussion the amendment was put and lost.

The Chairman was about to put the original resolution, when

Mr. Magnus, one of the directors, protested against the proceedings, and said he was desirous of submitting a statement to the meeting, with a view to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the general management of the Company, which was of the greatest importance to the interests of the shareholders, and in his opinion the proceedings of the Board should be investigated before the 30,000 shares were issued, and the ship sent to sea uninsured. The result of such an investigation would be the establishment of two facts—viz., first, that by proper management the ship might, with little or no delay, be fully equipped and sent to sea in the most efficient manner with no further increase of capital. The insurance could be done without trouble or difficulty. He had a large share, if not the largest share, in originating the present Company and securing its complete establishment, and he had from its commencement been a member of the Board of Directors. He was compelled to bring forward his views in this manner, as he had made certain charges against the Board who had taken no notice of them. Several advantageous contracts had been put aside. The investigation would not in the slightest degree injure the prospects of the shareholders. He then moved the following amendment:

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report whether it was expedient to issue the 30,000 reserved shares of the Company, and, if so, on what terms, and whether it was expedient to send the ship to sea insured, and that the Committee have power to investigate so much of the management of the Company's affairs as may in their opinion effect these two questions."

Mr. Taylor seconded the amendment.

Mr. Alderman Rose said the directors should clear themselves of the charges brought against them by Mr. Magnus.

Mr. Jackson, Deputy Chairman, said he had lived upon a hell upon earth for the last four months, owing to the conduct of Mr. Magnus. If the contract had been given to any other than Mr. Russell, the ship would not have been ready in six months. The Chairman had done everything that was possible to forward the vessel; he even slept on board, such was his anxiety to see that all went well.

After some further observation the amendment was put and lost. The original resolution for issuing the 30,000 shares was carried, and also a resolution approving the course adopted by the Directors not to insure the *Great Eastern* for the present, leaving the shareholders to insure their shares if they thought fit.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the proceedings.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—VIEW OF AN EXPERT AS TO THE DEFECT.

The following communication has been forwarded to the London journals by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Valencia, Aug. 10.

Gentlemen: According to your request, I have made from Valencia a careful examination of the electrical state of the Atlantic cable. I made some tests for comparison on the various pieces of Atlantic cable in Messrs. Glass' premises at Greenwich during July 31 and Aug. 1.

I arrived here on the 4th inst., and, assisted by Mr. Collett, made experiments during the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th inst.

I find the lowest resistance shown to be 278 statute miles.

I find it is possible to increase this resistance up to 589 miles by sending a copper current for some time from six 12 plate Daniel's batteries.

By experiments I have made on various kinds of constructed faults I find that a fault which could be thus oxidized so as to give (by reversal of the current) a difference of resistance equal to the difference obtainable on the cable, viz., 311 miles, must give a *minimum* resistance of about 16 miles.

When the fault is large, and thus gives little resistance, no great change can be obtained by reversing the battery; and, indeed, it is evident that when the connection between the line and earth is increased beyond a certain extent of surface no difference in the resistance of the circuit can be obtained by reversing the battery.

When the fault is very minute it can be almost perfectly sealed up by a copper current, but the resistance will still be very great, even with a zinc current.

My experiments show that a fault of about 16 miles minimum resistance can be varied with certainty by a reversal of the battery to the same degree as the fault in the cable, and that if the fault gives less resistance than 16 miles it cannot be varied to that extent, while, if it gives more resistance, the variation cannot be produced with the same certainty, nor quite to the same degree.

Taking, therefore, the resistance of the fault and and cable beyond the fault to be equal to 15 miles, this would bring the fault to about 263 statute miles from Valencia.

As I have no information of the return current due to different lengths of the Atlantic cable, which might have been observed and tabulated during the paying out of the cable, it is impossible to check the resistance tests accurately by the observed return current.

Comparing it, however, with the return current on the Cagliari and Malta and Corfu cables, and making, roughly, allowance for the increased size of the gutta percha in the Atlantic cable, I find it to be about what is due to the supposed distance of the fault.

I also made experiments on the return current with a wire leading to earth from the cable, and by placing resistances in circuit in this wire I could represent a fault close at hand and of varying resistance.

I found that in such an arrangement, when the artificial fault gave a resistance of 300 miles, the return current was only reduced about 22 per cent.

If the real fault, therefore, was close at hand, the return current of the whole length of perfect cable beyond the fault would be only reduced about 22 per cent. also.

I am of opinion that the observed return current is much less than 78 per cent. of the return current due to the whole cable, as it would be if the fault were close at hand and of a resistance of about 300 miles, and that it coincides, as nearly as I can judge, with that due to the length shown by the resistance.

Again, when the artificial fault was made to represent a resistance of 260 miles and then increased to 580, the return current only increased about 17 per cent., whereas when the real fault increased to the same amount of resistance (by sending a copper current for some time) the return current increases about 80 per cent. This shows also that the return current is more influenced by the partial healing of the fault than it would be if the fault was a small one near at hand, and consequently tends also to confirm the supposition that the fault is distant, and offers, when at its *minimum*, little resistance.

I am of opinion, therefore, that a serious fault exists about 263 statute miles from Valencia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect.

No tests from here can now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, since all efforts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore have long since proved fruitless.

Still, from the various circumstances attendant on the decline of the insulation, there is every reason to believe that the continuity both of the cable and the conductor is perfect.

Whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valencia.

The fact that the signals received at Valencia were always better than those received at Newfoundland proves, undoubtedly, that the worst insulation has always been near Valencia, and therefore it seems probable that if the fault which exists on this coast, and which, very likely, forms the principal cause of leakage, could be removed, the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signaling, provided the fault which is said (by those who have tested from Newfoundland) to exist in Trinity Bay was also repaired.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
F. C. WEBB.

FRAUDS OF THE CARRON COMPANY.

From the Scotsman.

Disclosures are about to be made before the Court of Sessions of an enormous system of fraud alleged to have been formerly practiced by managers of the Carron Company. It is about a year since we became aware of the discovery having been made, and of the frauds, to some extent, having been practically acknowledged; but we did not feel quite free nor safe to refer to the matter until the charges should take a formal and authentic shape. There are reasons for believing that the facts, when fully disclosed, will form one of the most extraordinary and gigantic cases of fraud in the history of trade. In illustration, we may mention one fact. The claims of the heir of one of the shareholders (whose case, we presume, differed in some degree from the cases of those who have gone into court!) were met, some months ago, by payment of a sum of about £50,000.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Amnesty—Victor Hugo's Refusal of Grace—The Imaginary Duel Between Marshals Niel and Canrobert—Military Divisions of the Empire—Prisoners Taken in the Late War—Decorations for Italian Victories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Aug. 22.

Notwithstanding the clearness and the brevity of the Imperial decree granting a general amnesty for political offences, certain journals and a portion of the public refuse to agree upon its extent and meaning In charity, we are forced to suppose that they are in want of subjects for discussion, for surely no clearer document ever issued from the very clear pen of the Emperor than this. We understand by this document that France, to-day, does not possess a single political proscript or a single political prisoner. If however, there are prisoners who were condemned for political assassination, and whose condemnations were made in the civil courts, whether under the present or former reigns, it is probable that these will not enjoy the benefits of the present decree; the Italians condemned in the affair of June, 1856, and in the Orsini affair, will certainly not, and the former of these will exclude Mazzini. The number of persons condemned to prison or exiled since the revolution of 1848, is, in round numbers, 38,000; the number who remain in prison or exile, and who will be benefited by this decree, is said to be no more than about 2,000. I have no means of verifying the truth of this last figure, and therefore do not dare to assume that it is not correct. I can only say that I had fixed it in my own mind much higher.

It is understood that at least Gen. Changarnier (Orleanist) and Louis Blanc will refuse to return to France so long as the present dynasty lasts. They will thus constitute themselves "emigrants," which they are at perfect liberty to do, but their opposition to Napoleon will be disarmed for the future of one of its strongest weapons of warfare. Victor Hugo, it is said, will return. During his long eight years' residence on the lonely isle of Jersey, not a boat has floated out of port toward his native land that did not bring tears to the eyes of the republican poet. He would not accept a pardon from the Emperor Napoleon; but an amnesty implies oblivion, and the words of the decree show that the Emperor desires that the past should be forgotten, and that the whole French family should be again united. [A brief but emphatic letter from Victor Hugo shows that the rumor of his intended return was unfounded]

The public persist in the belief that a duel did actually take place last week between Marshals Canrobert and Niel. On Friday Canrobert was killed; on Saturday resuscitated, with only a broken arm; on Sunday the papers had him unmutilated and in sound health, presiding over one of the local Legislatures of the departments of which he is President—the department of Lot. The fact is that no duel has taken place; but it is nevertheless true that an animosity exists between these two accomplished Generals since their late controversy, which is not likely soon to subside. Since the Emperor published a note on the subject in the *Moniteur*, the letters of the two Marshals, written a few days after the battle of Solferino, recriminating against each other, have been published in the *Indépendance Belge*, it is whispered here, through the agency of Gen. Changarnier, the friend of Marshal Niel. The duel was supposed to have originated in the manner in which these letters were given to the public. But no duel took place, and the object in the publication of the letters, or the manner in which they were obtained, remains a mystery. The affair smacks strongly of newspaper enterprise.

France is now divided into six military departments, commanded as follows: *Paris*, Marshal Magnau; *Lyons*, Marshal Castellane; *Lille*, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta; *Nancy*, Marshal Canrobert; *Tours*, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers; *Toulouse*, Marshal Niel; *Colony of Algeria*, Gen. De Martimprey. The Marshal Duke of Malakoff is named Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, a post which removes him from active military life, and which will perhaps retain him there; Marshal Vaillant remains in command of the army of Italy, head-quarters at Milan; Marshal Regnault St. Jean d'Angely remains in command of the Imperial Guard, head-quarters at Paris; Marshal Raudon occupies the War office; Marshal Bosquet is still unwell, from an attack of apoplexy of two years date, and the old Prince Jerome, a marshal, is in retirement. Thus are the twelve marshals of France disposed of.

There is some excitement in Germany on the strength of a report that the forces at Nancy and at Lille are to be largely increased upon former numbers stationed at these places, and from the fact that so important a man as McMahon is given the command at Lille. The forces at Nancy have been increased, and McMahon has been sent to Lille; but whether there has been any increase in the *corps d'armée* in this last military division or not I am not yet able to say. It is not improbable that the whole Rhine frontier of France is hereafter to be well guarded; the apparent determination of Belgium, acting under the influence of England, to build the fortifications at Antwerp, and the now well-declared hostility of Germany towards France, offer a sufficient reason, or, at least, pretext, for the maintenance in exercise of this species of army of observation on the northern and eastern portions of the country.

You will have been surprised in remarking the disparity between the number of prisoners taken on each side during the late war. The Austrians had but 140 men to return, including the wounded picked up on the battle field, while the French had 16,000. The French all came home in the same train: the Austrians have been passing through Paris for nearly three weeks. At first they were a great curiosity to the Parisians; and as they were generally shown around town by the Zouaves, were showered with gifts of all kinds by the Parisians. They were no held under restraint, were permitted to go where they pleased, and were treated as visitors entirely. The French Government paid them daily the same sum it pays its own soldiers, and, of course, furnished them beside in living and every necessary of life. They soon placed themselves on the best footing with the people—they had already done that with the soldiers—and seemed so well pleased in France that they only lef with reluctance. The other day a prisoner mounted to the top of an omnibus with a Zouave, who was showing him the town, when another Zouave on the pavement cried out to his comrade to take care that the *Tudesque* didn't get away. The Austrian guessed at the nature of the remark, and playfully replied to it by putting his fingers to his nose and executing a certain gyratory movement, which need not be described in view of its universality. The French, on their part, declare that they were not only well treated in Austria, but that they were pampered, even made lions of. The sole Zouave who fell into their power was literally feasted to gluttony, and although he was glad to get home, he longs for the luxuries of his month's peregrinations through Austria. His voyage was a triumphal march from one end of the empire to the other. But his triumph did not stop at the German frontier. When he arrived at Strasbourg he was caught up by his countrymen and carried on their shoulders through the streets in the midst of a cheering crowd. Arrived in his own camp at Paris he was quite as great a lion there as in Austria, and it is safe to assume that he has not yet had time to spin all his yarns on his voyage through the enemy's country, for the Zouave is as famous a *farceur* as the oldest "salt" in the forecastle.

The camp of St. Maur is entirely evacuated, and the Turcos, much to their regret, are on the road to Africa. During their stay here we heard constantly of assassinations and other crimes said to have been committed by them, but these were false rumors. Their offences were all of a smaller kind, such as fighting among themselves, refusing to pay for many of the luxuries of city life which they could not deny themselves, and minor violations of the camp rules. The various regiments that composed the camp of St. Maur have been distributed through the barracks of the various departments, and everything has entered into a state of order again.

Some six or eight thousand decorations in the Legion of Honor were conferred on the occasion of the annual *fête* of the 15th instant. Many promotions were also made, among which are a list of new Senators, as follows; Gens. Renault, Forey, Thiery, and Prince of Moscow, Vice-Admiral Trehouart, Count de Labedoyere, Deputy; Baron Paul de Richemont, Deputy; and Baron de Vincent, Councillor of State. Among the literary men and journalists decorated on this occasion are the following: M. Dennery, dramatic author; M. Louis Bouilhet, poet and dramatic author; M. Louis Fiquier, scientific editor of the *Presse*; M. Agassiz, corresponding member of the French Institute, (for exceptional works;) M. Alberic Second, literary writer; M. Edmond Texier, editor of the *Siècle*; M. Schiller, editor of the *Patrie*. M. Leon Gozlan, literary writer, was promoted from Chevalier to the grade of Officer in this Order, while M. Saint-Beuve, literary writer, and the distinguished surgeon, M. Velpeau, were promoted from the rank of Officer to that of Commander. The Rev. M. Joseph, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church at Mulhouse, and M. Isidore, Grand Rabbi of the Israelite Consistory at Paris, were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The new medal commemorative of the campaign in Italy is already seen on the breasts of many officers and soldiers, and all will soon bear it. This medal is smaller than the Victoria medal, or that of the Legion of Honor, and is suspended by a yellow striped ribbon. The military medal of France, given only for great feats of valor on the field of battle, and much less frequently seen than the Legion of Honor, is a small brass eagle suspended to a yellow ribbon. The French have thus the Legion of Honor, the Military medal, the Victoria or Crimean medal, and this last Italian campaign medal. Of foreign medals, one frequently sees the Medidje from the Sultan, the cross of Sardinia, and that of Tuscany.

We are sorry to learn here that one of your Italian correspondents has been arrested at Bologna, in the territory of the Pope, on a suspicion of republican propagandism. It is to be hoped that there is some error in this arrest, for I am sure the individual in question was much more devoted to the interest of the Times than to the doubtful resuscitation of the Republican party in Italy.

Paris is in a complete calm; the late military excitement is quieting down; the danger which foreigners pretend to see in these grand military displays to the peace of the Empire is a mere illusion, since no impression is lasting on the minds of Frenchmen, and a military is their normal state; the people who came to town from their country residences, or from the watering places, have returned; the Court will not return till Winter, and we have no subject for discussion but the very unsatisfactory one of the Congress of Zurich. MALAKOFF.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY—ITS EXTENT.

From the Brussels Nord.

The decree of amnesty applies to the persons condemned for the invasion of the Constituent Assembly on the 15th May, 1848, and releases Blanqui, who is detained in Corsica, and allows Raspail, Louis Blanc, Albert, and others to return; Hubert, another of the condemned in that affair, was pardoned long ago, and obtained the grant of a railway in the Doubs. There are still in confinement a certain number of the persons who were transported after the insurrection of June, 1848; and they will profit by the decree. The amnesty opens the gates of France to MM. Felix Pyatt, Ribeyrolles, and others who were condemned for the insurrection of June, 1849. M. Guinard, Colonel of the Artillery of the National Guard, who was condemned for participation in the same affair, has already been pardoned, and even reinstated. The decrees issued after the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, 1851, applied to three categories of persons: 1. Those who took part in the insurrection against Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, and who were ordered to be transported to French Guiana—namely, the representatives Marc Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathe and Richardet. Of these, Miot is in Algeria, Dufraisse is at Zurich, and I know not what has become of the other three. 2. The representatives of the Legislative Assembly who were expelled for an indefinite period from France, Algeria, and the Colonies—namely, Victor Hugo, Schœlcher, De Flotte, Esquiros, Charras, and fifty nine others. 3. The representatives expelled temporarily—namely, MM. Duvergier de Hauranne, Creton, Gen. de Lamoricière, Gen. Changarnier, Baze, Gen. Leflo, Gen. Bedeau, Thiers, Chambolle, Charles de Rémusat, Jules de Lasteyrie, Emile de Girardin, Gen. Laidet, Pascal Duprat, Edgar Quinet, Anthony Thouret, V. Chaffour, and Versigny. Of the second category of representatives, four—Joigneaux, Theodore Bac, Dupont (de Bussac,) and Mathieu (de la Drome,) have already been authorized to return to France; and of the third, the only ones who remain in exile are Generals Changarnier and Bedeau, and MM. Pascal Duprat, E. Quinet, and Versigny. M. Pierre Lerona, who has never been compromised in any degree of expulsion, lives at Jersey with his numerous family, and has always been free to return to France. The decree applies to condemnations for offences of the Press, and consequently to Proudhon; also all the persons who were arrested after the attempted assassination of the Emperor on the 14th of January, 1858.

A SECOND AND MORE SENSIBLE LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: I have received communications from some of my countrymen, who, finding themselves in a most painful position, and being anxiously recalled home to their families, desire to know, in order to remove all doubts from their minds, whether, in my opinion, persons situated as they are would do better not to take advantage of the amnesty. I need not point out to you the importance of the matter, both to the persons alluded to and others who may be similarly circumstanced; and this makes me hope that my answer will be published in your columns.

That the amnesty should be welcomed with hearty and unqualified satisfaction, as far as it extends to the unfortunate men who are to be rescued from their places of deportation and from their dungeons—that is, from a living death—is a matter of course. Who could think without emotion of so many mothers, wives, and children, whose hearts overflowed with joy at the unexpected news? But the amnesty may also be fairly hailed as a blessing by any among the exiles whom their forlorn position in a foreign country and family ties of a more exigent character justify in returning to their native land. For, the solution of the problem is not one which depends upon the requirements of party compact, but which rests on individual responsibility. Persons placed in different circumstances can hardly be expected to view a question of this kind in exactly the same light. Now, the amnesty being unconditional, no sort of stain whatever attaches to the act of availing oneself of it, more especially if it be for the purpose of fulfilling domestic duties not less imperious and sacred than those arising from political convictions.

No man, therefore, conscientiously influenced by such contingencies, is obnoxious to blame for seizing the opportunity, though reluctant to receive the boon.

On the other hand, there are those who, without being in the slightest degree prompted by the silly desire of setting up as martyrs, feel bound to subordinate all personal considerations to what they conceive to be a public duty consequent upon their position. If there be to these persons strong and obvious motives for believing that their return, besides being unsafe, would be of no avail either to their cause or to their country, they are, it seems to me, perfectly entitled to remain where they can speak out their minds and enjoy the ennobling protection of the law. To serve France in France would be for us plainly impossible; to serve her abroad is the only chance we have left—at least, so long as the policy of the Empire remains unchanged.

I have already acknowledged—which I am sorry to say has been wilfully ignored by some of my critics—that Louis Bonaparte could hardly have done more for us in the present conjuncture than he has. But the amnesty is not the payment of the debt he owes to France, and in this payment lies the only means of imparting to the amnesty the character of a sincere and truly national act. Let the most odious practice be abolished which confiscates personal liberty on mere suspicion, and is, in fact, worse than the famous *Loi des suspects*, enacted in the darkest days of the French revolution—let the principle be laid down that no person shall henceforth be dealt with as a criminal who has not been previously convicted by a jury of his countrymen—let the Press be ungagged by the withdrawal of the crushing system of warnings, which is meant to annul the jury and to make the whole of a man's property responsible for a single word—let a fairly elected representative body speak openly before the country, and no check be put on the publicity of their deliberations—let, in fine, all those rights be restored to France which constitute civil and political liberty, and make a calm, regulated opposition possible, then the amnesty will be a clear and appreciable measure. Till this be done it remains open to the suspicion of insincerity, and may be taken as an indication rather of weakness than of strength. Whenever all this shall be done, then—and I urge the point in order to prevent future misapprehension—it may become not only the desire, but the duty of those now compelled to be in a state of self-imposed exile to return to their country, not, indeed, to force their particular views upon an unwilling majority, but to have them tested by peaceful discussion, and either received or rejected on their own merits.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LOUIS BLANC.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROTEST.

M. Victor Hugo has issued the following declaration:

No one will heed me when I give, so far as it concerns myself, a moment's attention to the thing called amnesty.

In the position that France finds herself, absolute, inflexible, eternal protestation is my duty.

Faithful to the vow that I have made with my conscience, I will share to the end the banishment of liberty. When liberty has returned I will return.

VICTOR HUGO.

Hauteville House, Guernsey, Aug. 18, 1859.

COMMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna, in an article on the amnesty in France, says:

"Napoleon will not gain among the amnestied any notable number of new partisans and friends; but this act gives him an important victory over his adversaries, for it proves that he does not fear them. Confidence in itself and in its force forms the most powerful support of any Government, and it is more efficacious when accompanied by noble generosity. Napoleon, when he proves that he knows his strength by opening the gates of the country to his declared adversaries—when in his joy he is disposed to diminish as much as he can the misfortunes of those who suffer—does more to secure his throne than he could do by the most severe laws of public safety; and if the grant of liberty to irritated adversaries, whom probably nothing can conciliate, requires him to display great personal courage, that will glorify the Imperial throne in the eyes of the French more than a hundred battles won by Marshals."

A great number of the German journals speak in highly approving terms of the amnesty. The *Presse* of Vienna forms an exception, declaring it considers that the amnesty has not the political bearing which is attributed to it. That journal is certainly quite in error in its allegation that the amnesty only applies to those who have been condemned since the 14th of January, 1858.

THE FRENCH ARMY—ITS INFLUENCE IN THE NAPOLEONIC SCHEME.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The great honor paid to the army lately is not of a nature to be attended with any danger to the State, from the men conceiving too high an opinion of their own importance. The troops are well aware that the attention of which they have been the object is a tribute paid to their obedience as much as to their strength. Those who imagine that the army in France is paramount make a singular mistake. It is with the greatest discretion that it has been again raised to the rank which belongs to it, and from which painful events had caused it to descend, and it is with the greatest reserve that it coöperates in the regular and normal development of our influence and of our destinies. The misfortune of France, since the commencement of the present century, has been not to be able to maintain in a just equilibrium the two elements of her strength—the civil and the military. She has always gone from one extreme to the other, disdaining or even proscribing, according to circumstances, at one time the robe, and at another the sword. There have been at some years' interval violent reactions, and if an account were taken of all the acts of intolerance which have been successively committed in the name of the two principals, the balance would not perhaps be on the side which is generally supposed. That time is past. The glory of the present reign is precisely that of having put an end to the antagonism of our two great national forces, and to make them both serve in a just proportion to the glory and grandeur of France. This is what is admirably understood by the popular instinct; and when the crowd rushes to hail those heroic battalions which in the name of France have unreservedly shed their blood, it is not merely a sentiment of warlike admiration which impels them, but they rather yield to a movement of gratitude.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE DISARMAMENT.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following announcement, which is evidently intended to be considered as semi-official:

"The measures prescribed by order of the Emperor, and in virtue of which a great number of soldiers are to be sent to their homes, are, we are assured, to be executed soon, that is immediately after the arrival of the corps of the army of Italy at their respective garrisons. According to the plan now in preparation the measures in question will first commence with the immediate discharge, and by anticipation, of the men of the class of 1852, whose period of service expires on the 31st of December next. The definitive discharge of this class will be followed soon after by that of a part of the class of 1853, who entered the service in the beginning of 1854, and whose contingent had been, as is known, carried extraordinarily to 140,000 men, by reason of the war in the Crimea. Then will come the departure of the soldiers of the different classes, to which renewable leave of absence will be granted on the ground of their being the supporters of their families, which they are to prove by the production of the authentic documents required in such circumstances, showing the necessity of their presence in their homes. The definitive or temporary discharge of the men who, in consequence of the peace, are also to quit the ranks, will be considerable, and the result will be important savings in the Budget, and great advantage to agriculture and industry."

THE STATE AND FATE OF ITALY.

The Zurich Conference—The Project of a Conference—The Position of Affairs in the Central States—The Condition of the Papal Territories.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Correspondence of the Brussels Nord.

Zurich, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Since the arrival of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian representatives, there has only been one real sitting or conference, that on the 8th. At that meeting the respective powers were exchanged, and the armistice prolonged indefinitely, that is to say, until the definitive treaty of peace shall have been signed, and the ratifications duly exchanged. Since that day, there have been only conversations, on the one hand between Count de Colloredo and Baron de Bourqueney, and on the other between the latter and the Chevalier Desambrois. This mode of proceeding arises from two causes. One is, that Austria still contends that she ought not to treat on questions relative to Lombardy, which has been detached from her Empire, except with the French Plenipotentiary, since it is to the Emperor of the French that the Emperor of Austria ceded that province. The other is, that it has been agreed not to hold another formal sitting until it is certain that a protocol can be drawn up. As the question of Lombardy has been the only one hitherto brought forward, no better mode of coming to an understanding could have been adopted, and Austria, perhaps from exaggerated respect for superannuated prejudices, or from a principle of etiquette, would not accept any other. No dissidences nor difficulties have, therefore, arisen. Yesterday the Chevalier Desambrois and Baron de Bourqueney had a conversation on other regulations to be made relative to Lombardy—the delimitation of that province, the condition or position in which Lombard subjects residing in Venetia, and Venetian subjects in Lombardy, are to be placed. It is not easy to transfer the inhabitants of one circumscription to another administration, or from one civil right to another, particularly when it is considered that a city like that of Mantua, for example, remains to Austria, while almost all the inhabitants of its territorial circumscription pass under the domination of Piedmont. Such are the questions which have occupied the attention of the diplomatists since their arrival at Zurich. As to the question of the Duchies, of the Italian Confederations, etc., they have not yet been entered upon.

From another Correspondent.

Zurich, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

You are aware how serious the questions are which the Plenipotentiaries assembled here have to arrange, particularly those of the Duchies and of the Confederation. Well, I can assure you that the Plenipotentiaries have as yet accomplished nothing with respect to these grave questions, or to others even less important. They have merely prolonged indefinitely the armistice at their conference of the 8th inst. Since then there have only been some conversations between Count Colloredo and M. Desambrois, through the medium of M. de Bourqueney. The object of these conversations is first to define the boundaries between Venetia and Lombardy, and next the partition of the Austrian debt. Another question raised is whether the province of Mantua, which is transferred to Sardinia, is to be deprived of its capital, its tribunals, and its administration. At a conference which took place yesterday between the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries no other subject was discussed—not a word was spoken with reference to the Duchies or to the Confederation. Such is the position of affairs at the present moment; nothing has been concluded, or even discussed, except the boundary line to be established between Lombardy and Sardinia. The Cabinet of Vienna demands that the province of Lombardy shall be transferred to the King of Sardinia with all its debt of the Monte Lombardo, and likewise a proportion of the entire Austrian national debt. This proposition, which, I trust, Austria will abandon, is exorbitant. The Lombardo-Venetian provinces have hitherto kept their Monte-Lombardo-Venetian debt separate, and every time that Austria has contracted a loan, she has placed a large share of it on her Italian provinces. Justice demands that Lombardy shall not be subject to any other debt than that attached to her Monte, divided between her and Venetia, which unfortunately remains under the dominion of Austria. I fear that the exorbitant demand of Count Colloredo may impel the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to be equally unreasonable, and refuse to be responsible for any portion of the debt contracted by Austria. It is now asked whether the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Zurich are to occupy themselves with the Duchies and the proposed Confederation. If such be the case the Conference must last for weeks, unless these matters are arranged at Paris, Vienna, or Turin; in that case the same difficulty will exist as to their solution. I am in a position to inform you that the Plenipotentiaries expect further instructions on these points. Baron de Bourqueney expects dispatches to-morrow. The late proceedings in Tuscany are calculated to induce the French Cabinet to adopt a resolution which may not be in accordance with the compromise of Villafranca. Under all circumstances, it will become necessary to adopt a definitive resolution on the difficult subject of the Duchies. Festivities are to take place here to-day, in honor of the Emperor of Austria, at which the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries will assist, as the Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries assisted, on the 15th, at the festivities in honor of Napoleon.

"According to a communication made to the plenipotentiaries at Zurich," says the *Nord*, "the Duchess of Parma is prepared to grant a liberal constitution to her States, as well as to enter a system of confederation established on serious bases, which shall guarantee the independence and security of each State; and, lastly, to accept the federal Italian flag, adding the arms of Parma on the white part."

THE TUSCAN DECLARATION OF UNITY WITH PIEDMONT.

The Tuscan *Monitore* publishes the texts of the motions before the National Assembly for the future organization of the country. That signed by Count Della Gherardesca and the other chief nobles of Tuscany is as follows:

"In consequence of the considerations and declarations expressed in the resolution of the Assembly of the 16th of August, 1859, touching the dynasty of Austria Lorraine, the Assembly, having now to provide for the future of the country, declares that Tuscany is firmly resolved to form part of a strong Italian kingdom under the constitutional sceptre of King Victor Emanuel. To the brave and upright King, who has protected our country with special benevolence, it recommends the accomplishment of the wish of Tuscany, as far as lies in his power. The Assembly recommends the destinies of Tuscany to the high protection and magnanimous wisdom of the Emperor Napoleon III., to the wise and benevolent mediation of England, Russia and Prussia. It charges the Government to favor the accomplishment of this wish in the negotiations which are to take place for the definitive organization of Italy, and to report the result to the Assembly at the proper time."

The other motion, signed by Advocate Carlo Massi, one of the Deputies of Lucca, is in substance the same, except that it is urged that since, by the peace of Villafranca, Venetia has not been given up to Sardinia, it is well that it should be strengthened on another side.

A private dispatch from Florence, says the *Patrie*, announces that the National Assembly, after voting the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, prorogued itself indefinitely.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Florence, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

I gave you yesterday a rather meagre account of the proceedings of the Tuscan National Assembly up to 4 o'clock, which is our post time. The *déchéance* of the Grand Ducal dynasty had that moment been voted unanimously, and by *scrutinio secreto*, or by ballot, which would have empowered even the most timid man to register a dissentient vote with impunity, had there been, out of the 168 voters then present, only one man so inclined.

After an interval of twenty minutes the sitting went on, and the motion for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, or rather the "formation of a great, strong State, which would comprise Northern and Central Italy," was brought forward by nine patricians of the highest rank; and care was taken that each of them should be the most conspicuous personage of one of the various Tuscan cities. They were Strozzi, of Florence; Ugolino della Gherardesca, of Pisa; Piccolomini, of Sienna; Adami, of Leghorn; Manti, of Lucca; Rossi, of Pistola, &c. As it happened with the Ginori motion, with respect to the *déchéance* question, upon the President asking whether any member would second the proposition of the six noblemen, the whole Assembly rose "like one man," so that the fusion with Piedmont may be looked upon as virtually voted yesterday, although the formal vote will only be pronounced to-morrow.

Another Deputy, named Massei, presented a second motion to the same effect, though couched in different words, and both were sent up for the consideration of the sections or Committees, who will not fail to simplify the question by blending the two propositions into one. There is no doubt in my mind but the vote for the fusion will be unanimous. Those patricians of the Strozzi, Ginori and other families were not only aristocrats, by the nature of their rank and station, as Joseph II. said that "*son métier à lui était d'être royaliste;*" they were courtiers, most of them, chamberlains, and personally attached to the fallen dynasty. If these are won over to the national cause it is not likely the latter will find any opposition among the lower ranks, whence hitherto the leaders of the movement have sprung.

FRENCH INTERVENTION THREATENED.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Florence, Friday, Aug. 19.

Prince Poniatowsky, whose arrival in Florence I announced yesterday, has held very strong language to the Government here in the name of the Emperor Napoleon. This latter, strongly bent, as he affects to be, on a reconciliation between the Tuscans and their Lorrainese rulers, intimates through his Envoy that, although he will abstain himself from all *voies de fait*, he at the same time will not oppose the armed intervention of Austria, should the Emperor Francis Joseph have a fancy to strike a blow for his Grand Ducal cousins. Ricasoli answered with great firmness that Tuscany is armed, and will abide her fate. The Tuscan Government, however, offers to come to terms with the Lorraine dynasty, upon the sole condition that Austria shall withdraw from all the Venetian territory, and that Venice, together with Lombardy, shall be annexed to Piedmont under the dynasty of Savoy. These rumors concerning Prince Poniatowsky's interview with Baron Ricasoli come from tolerably authentic sources. I hear also that Peruzzi, the Tuscan Envoy, writes from Paris to the same effect as Prince Poniatowsky talks here.

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS—SHALL ONE BE CALLED?

From the London Times.

Is a European Congress necessary or desirable? So long as Italy is left alone to consolidate her nationality she wants no Congress. A Congress could do her no good, and would certainly do her harm. Italy before a Congress would be suppliant at a tribunal where the strong man appealed against would be the most influential judge. The discussions would turn upon compromises and submissions. There would certainly be a series of concessions proposed—and who but Italy would be called upon to concede No one would think of asking Austria to give up Mantua or to withdraw from Venice; but there would be abundant pressure brought to bear upon Tuscany to be content with something less than Tuscany now has, and with the people of the Legations to

return with some illusory securities under the sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff. This is what a Congress would certainly do, and this is work at which we should not like to see an English Minister assisting. The Italians have hitherto relied upon themselves. It is the best proof of a fitness for freedom. The truth is backneyed in every form of phrase in prose and verse; but still it is an invariable truth, that the only hope of success is in native courage. Hope in the wisdom of the Representative Assemblies, hope in the enthusiasm of the people, hope in the courage of the army of Central Italy, hope in the devotion of GARIBALDI; but repose no hope in this or that Emperor, or in this or that sympathizing Power; still less repose your hope upon an European Congress. It may be that there is good reason to hope in each or all of these latter aids; but, to enable them to help her, Italy must help herself. She must go on as she is now going on—consolidating, building up, uniting, welding herself into a fabric which it will require great physical force to break. There was in old times an Italian who, by judicious delays saved Italy from foreign subjection—*Cunctando restituit rem.* Is it not possible, then, that this same course of policy may operate once more to a similar success? To Italy we would say: Labor while this delay is granted. The time may come when a European Congress may be useful to set the seal of authority to a *status quo*, and to give to a formed Italian Confederation the stability of a State protected by a European guarantee; but that time is not yet.

From the London Post (Ministerial and Semi Official.)

The final settlement of the Italian question itself must of necessity include the partial revision of the treaties of 1815, and the weakening and ultimate abandonment of their main object and principles. In a modified form it must also include the recognition of the principle of popular rights and nationalities. To attain even thus much would surely be a great step, a great concession gained to those essentially modern ideas in domestic and international politics the Russian journal so well explains and so justly commends. We look upon much of it as now half accomplished, for no peace of Villafranca, no Zurich Conference, can much relax the impetus which such ideas have received from recent events. The Emperor of the French may well rest on his laurels, and spare his subjects a further expenditure of blood and treasure. The ball he has set in motion will not roll backwards. The only dupes in the case will be the timid, who breathe freer at every stoppage, or the impatient, who would reach the goal ere they are well under weigh. The settlement of all the questions referred to by our Russian cotemporary we believe to be inevitable within no very remote period; but we do not think that the desired reconstruction of Europe on a more natural and solid basis would be much hastened by the jumbling up of separate questions, to be treated like patients in a plague-hospital, in one general Congress. We are afraid that the fruit is not quite ripe, tempting as it may look from the distance of St. Petersburg. Take even one of the questions, the last on the list of the Russian journalist—though, perhaps, not the less important even in his estimate—the question of Turkey. So many reflections crowd upon us at the any mention of the "sick man" that we cannot conceive such a question referred to a sub-committee of diplomatists, and its decision occupying only a fractional portion, the tenth or twentieth part, of the time and attention of a Congress. But we will acknowledge that this may be mere prejudice on our parts; and that, in the advanced and more rational ideas of the times, even that question might be arranged by a general European arbitration. We know that opinions in the present day change rapidly, and it would be puerile to deny that they have not undergone some modification in respect to the stability of the Mussulman power in Europe. Perhaps the philosophic writer in the *Invalide Russe* can assure us that in Russia such a change has also taken place, and that it is ready, with fair and disinterested views on the future of Turkey, to second the amicable arbitration of European questions by the general Congress it so ardently advocates.

From the Paris Patrie.

France, Austria, and Sardinia are directly in presence in the conference of Zurich. Austria and Sardinia are profoundly divided, not only by opposing interests, but by resentments. The Cabinet of Vienna will never pardon the Cabinet of Turin for the noble glorious initiative which it has taken in the movement for Italian independence. Sardinia and Austria, therefore, cannot act together at Zurich. Already their plenipotentiaries decline direct relations, and only communicate with each other through the representative of France. Thus, not only do they not attempt to come to an understanding, but they will not even listen to each other. That is a state of things which renders accord very difficult. France, it is true, does what she can to appease that antagonism. She exercises arbitration with as much authority as prudence. She brings to the negotiation a spirit of compromise which would no doubt insure success if she had not to deal with the obstinate resistance of Austria. But, however great may be the conciliatory spirit of France, it cannot go the length of ceding to Austria what she cannot abandon, and what she has the right to consider as the fruit of her victories. France desires that Italy shall belong to herself, and Austria desires that she shall not. France desires that the confederation shall be Italian, and Austria, that it be Austrian. France desires that the Pope shall consolidate his power by prudent reforms; Austria, that the Pope shall remain subject to Anti French influence. France wishes to see the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena loyally reconciled with their peoples; and Austria, to impose them by force. France desires that the fortress of the Quadrangle shall be occupied by a Federal army; Austria, that they shall be occupied by her troops, in order to be a permanent menace against the independence of Italy. In spite of her generous and prudent conciliation, we fear greatly that France will not be able to cause her arbitration to prevail between Austria and Piedmont. Recourse must therefore be had to another jurisdiction; and it is only that of Europe which can solve such great difficulties, and decide on such grave interests. For all these reasons, it appears to us that the question of Italy can only be regulated by a European Congress. The sword of France has destroyed the treaties which consecrated the domination of Austria over the States of the Peninsula; and it is for Europe to complete the work.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES—PROGRESS OF REORGANIZATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug 17, 1859.

I have private letters from Parma and Modena fraught with important news. A new municipal council has been elected at Parma, upon the basis of the broadest popular suffrage. It consists of forty members, only seven of whom belong to the Red party; the remainder is divided between Moderate Liberals and Retrogradists. These forty men, however, came to a unanimous vote as to the *déchéance* of the Bourbon dynasty, and the union of Parma to Piedmont. They next carried, by a majority of thirty-two, a motion for conferring the "Military Dictatorship" of the State of Parma upon FARINI, the Modenese Dictator, with a view to combine with the neighboring Duchy and with all the States of Central Italy, towards the fulfillment of the common desire for a union with Piedmont and Lombardy. Count CANTELLI and the Advocate PIROLI, Moderates, and the Advocate ARMELONGHI, a Red, have been sent to tender the Dictatorship to FARINI, and a deputation to the same effect has also been sent by the new municipality of Piacenza.

At Modena the opening of the Assembly and its first deliberations have taken place with great solemnity and in the best possible order. In short, do not charge me with prolixity or iteration if I assure you, for the thousandth time, that whatever mode of election or whatever contrivance may be resorted to in order to obtain from the people of Central Italy the unbiassed expression of their wishes, their vote will, for the present, be perfectly unanimous in favor of annexation to Piedmont; and that, notwithstanding the serious errors into which the present rulers of Parma and Modena may have fallen, and the great encouragement they have given to the Red Party, not the slightest disturbance is to be apprehended in any part of these emancipated provinces so long as there remains a chance of their vote being respected and acknowledged. Information which reaches me from the same reliable sources from Parma avers that the Provisional Governor or Dictator, the Advocate Manfredi, is greatly obnoxious to the same portion of the moderate patriots, and his measures seem indeed calculated to create some alarm, as he is too plainly bent on the gratification of the worst passions of the populace. Six of the ministers and officers of the late Government who were charged by the public voice with having a hand in the infliction of the bastinado, have been, without any trial, deprived of their pensions, and of all other honors, ranks, and emolument. To the volunteers, either returning from the Sardinian army, or lately enlisted, about five hundred in number, a daily pay of 1f. 44c. has been allowed—a pay far exceeding that of regular troops in Piedmont and throughout Italy, and which, my informant adds, "is sure to turn these men into a drunken and disorderly set." A body of 700 Piedmontese, conscripts of the Thirteenth Regiment, and some 100 Carabineers of the same State, have still charge of public order in Parma. The Ducal Dragoons or Gendarmes from whom some violent reactionary movement was apprehended, have been packed off to Alessandria, out of the way of mischief. The National Guard, which is a most admirable and well-behaved force in Tuscany, is still a scandalous and riotous rabble in Parma. Very little confidence as to the maintenance of order may also be put in the Tuscan troops, in the Cacciatori della Magra, and other loose bands of that description, upon whom Modena and the adjoining provinces rely for their defence against foreign aggression. Previous to ULLOA's resignation, a Tuscan soldier was shot at Modena for a deed of very glaring insubordination. The retirement of ULLOA, and the application of the strong hand of GARIBALDI, may have a good effect in introducing something like discipline among those thinking bayonets. But the evil is great and deeply-rooted, beyond the power of one man to cure, at least, in the present state of uncertainty and inaction.

On the whole, it is impossible to deny that the only chance of the maintenance of order in Italy, and of the European peace dependent thereon, lies in the extension of the strong and well organized Sardinian Government over all these provinces of Central Italy, which are unanimously devoted to it. If diplomacy obstinately seeks for a different solution of this knotty Italian question, it must take the consequences of its own work.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 19, 1859.

It would be impossible to deny that the movement in Central Italy has penetrated every class of society. At the late election for a National Assembly in the Duchy of Modena there were 8,300 registered electors for the province of Reggio; 7,100 of them appeared at the polling booths. The lengthy formalities with which the proceedings were conducted, and the want of experience of the municipal authorities which presided over them, caused such a loss of time that many of the electors were kept the whole day, from early morning till sunset, waiting for their turn to deposit their votes. It was on a Sunday, the only day set apart by the Italian peasants for rest and innocent recreation; yet there they all stood, unwearied, firm of purpose, and the candidates, men of distinction, were almost everywhere returned by a majority of suffrages amounting almost to unanimity. In every parish the priest showed forth as the leading patriot. In spite of the thundering denunciations of the Vatican and the example of Piedmont, where the introduction of liberal institutions led to an all but deadly collision between Church and State, and where the coexistence of unlimited freedom of inquiry and Catholicism as it now exists has proved to be an utter impossibility, the clergy of Central Italy, the secular clergy in particular, and the parish priesthood especially, are everywhere loudly declaring against their old patrons, the Sovereigns by the "grace of God," reigning by "right divine."

I hear from Modena that GARIBALDI has taken the command, not only of the Tuscan troops quartered in the Duchy, but also of the military forces raised in the Duchy itself, and the adjoining Parmesan provinces. Those of Modena and Reggio alone amount on paper at least to two brigades, two battalions of of Bersaglieri, one squadron of mounted guides, and one battery and a half; 12,000 Modenese, who, with as many Tuscans, will constitute a force of 24,000 inhabitants. There are rumors afloat of a concentration of Austrian troops at Mantua, and on the Modenese frontier north of the Po. It is well known that the province of Mantua extends across the Po on the right bank all along the territory of Modena. As yet, however, I do not hear that the Austrians have ventured upon any serious move across the river.

On the other hand, there is no doubt but the Pope is straining every nerve to prepare for an attack upon his lost provinces of Romagna. The enlistment at Rome and in the Marches proceeds with unprecedented briskness. Every recruit receives a bounty of 300 francs, and the unheard-of pay of four pauls—nearly 2s.—a day. The runaway Swiss from Naples hasten to take service under the Papal standard, across the boundaries both of the Savigliano and the Tronto, and even those who have been embarked at Naples and landed at Marseilles find their way back to Italy and Rome, with the help, more or less secret, both of the French and the Austrian Government. It seems very clear that the first aggression on these revolutionized States of Central Italy will be directed against the Romagnas. The Duke of MODENA's troops are deserting him by scores and hundreds, notwithstanding the treasures lavished upon them by that warlike Prince. He evidently reckons on no Italian force for his restoration, and the time for an armed Austrian intervention is clearly not yet come. The Pope, on the contrary, can rely on the all but open support, both of the most Christian and of the most faithful sovereigns. Men and money to the full amount of his wants will be supplied to the Pope underhand by all the Powers of Catholic Christendom, ignorant as those Powers are of the utter incapacity of the Papal Government to turn even the amplest means to any good purpose.

I see in the papers the report of the arrest at Ferraro of Madame MARIO, late Miss WHITE, the Mazzinian martyr at Genoa, and her husband. It is very evident the country is overrun by Mazzinian agents, but they are hunted down by the people wherever they make their appearance.

FARINI, the Dictator of Modena, has gone over to Parma and Piacenza, where, as you know, he has also been hailed as Military Dictator.

At Bologna and in Romagna, as at Modena, since the expulsion of the papal authorities, the statistics of crime give the most satisfactory results. Those countries have never been so free from criminal offences.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATES.

THE ULTIMATUM OF NAPOLEON III. TO HIS HOLINESS.

Correspondence of the Brussels Emancipation.

ROME, Sunday, Aug. 14.

There has been much said here lately of a memorandum or ultimatum which the Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed to the Pope. What is true in this affair is that NAPOLEON III. has lately sent to his Holiness a very long autograph letter, in which, in the most respectful terms, he invites the Pope to accept the honorary Presidentship of the Italian Confederation, the entirely separate administration for the Legations of the Romagna and other propositions. The Pope replied to the first point that he should first wish to know with whom he should be confederated, since three of the Italian princes had been banished from their States, and that of the two who remain, one only was in friendly relations with the Holy See, the other maintaining a hostile attitude towards Rome. He is also said to have objected that not being able to appear in the Confederation except as Sovereign of a portion of his States, the other part still being under the pressure of a userping power, it was not consistent with his dignity to accept it at the present moment. His Holiness consequently demanded as a primary measure the restoration of the Princes and of the legitimate authorities in the Duchies and in the Romagna, and the reëstablishment of friendly relations between the Holy See and Piedmont. As to the secularisation of offices, the Pope would be disposed to accept it in cases which may not be incompatible with the condition of laymen, and provided his subjects do not demand the reinstalment of priests in such offices, as happened after the restoration of 1849. As to the separation of the administration of Bologna and Romagna, His Holiness refused to accede to it, on the ground that it was an infringement of his prerogatives as a sovereign, and also incompatible with his duty. His Holiness has, therefore, replied to this letter in the most precise and categorical manner, accepting what he thought acceptable, refusing what he could not admit, reserving the right of more maturely examining that which might be doubtful, and requiring explanations on what did not appear to him sufficiently clear.

PIEDMONT AND VENETIA.

According to the *Indipendente*, of Turin, what the Piedmontese Government proposes to do is this: 1. Only to promulgate for the present the measures which are of evident and unquestionable urgency; 2. To cause the Subalpine Chamber to vote the treaty, if one should be drawn up; 3. After this vote to dissolve the Chamber; 4. To adopt a new electoral law, on the basis of a Deputy for every 30,000 or 35,000 inhabitants; 5. To demand from a Parliament representing all the provinces of the State the powers necessary for assimilating the provinces ceded or annexed to Piedmont.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 18th states, on the faith of some travelers, that upwards of seventy persons were arrested at Venice on the night of the 15th, suspected of political agitation.

AUSTRIA—THE NEW MINISTRY AND THE PROJECTS OF REFORM.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 22.

The *Official Weiner Zeitung* of this day contains the following Imperial decree: "Count RECHBERG, who retains his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs, is appointed President of the Cabinet; Baron HUBNER, Minister of Police; Count GOLOCHOWSKI, Minister of the Interior; Baron BACH, Ambassador to Rome. The Ministry of Commerce is entirely dissolved." The non-official portion of the *Weiner Zeitung* contains an article stating that there is a general feeling of anxiety in the public mind concerning the subjects which have been till now under serious deliberation in the Superior Council, and which are—

First—Regulations of the control of the Finances.

Second—The exercise of the Protestant religion.

Third—The regulation of Jewish affairs.

Fourth—The regulation of the municipalities.

The representation of the provinces will later come under deliberation. The article concludes thus; "Too great caution in advancing is as much to be avoided too much haste."

THE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

It is now settled that the Expedition shall sail in October, to Japan, from the Baltic. At the head of this Expedition will be placed a diplomatist with instructions and full powers to negotiate and conclude treaties of commerce and friendship with China and Japan.

The Revival of the Slave-trade a Delusion.

From the London Times.

There are Præ-Raffaelite reactions in art, homœopathists in medicine, and Socialists in political economy. A German Philosopher has committed himself to the idea that polytheism will be revived. The philosophical retrogradist is generally a very happy specimen of a philosopher, and does not at all illustrate SOLOMON's melancholy reflection, that "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." His self complacency is profound, as indeed it ought to be, considering the discovery he has made about himself as compared with the rest of the world. If you wish really to see how "charming is 'Divine philosophy,'" what a nice, comfortable egotistical, loquacious thing it is, what a perpetual gentle flattery accompanies it, and how it acts as a true consoler and soother of human life, go into one of these retrograde sets. There you see every truth you ever heard of quietly reversed, but you are exhorted not to be the least disturbed at the discovery—trust them, and they will rescue you from the "wreck of worlds," and lead you to fresh light, which will show how entirely mistaken you and everybody have been.

We might be more angry with the Slave-trade cry in the United States, which appears to be now reviving so strongly in the South, did we not feel pretty confident that we could refer it to the class of reactions we have just mentioned. Of course the United States can revive the Slave-trade if they please, but we cannot bring ourselves to contemplate the possibility of such a departure in fact from the established principles of reason and humanity that a civilized Government will deliberately cancel so much progress made and go back to savage ethics again. These Southerns we have no doubt can, when they get together, lash themselves up to any pitch of belief they like on this subject. They are, in the first place, naturally furious at the Anti Slavery Party; they see that they do use many bad arguments, and that they exaggerate and distort a good deal. Of course, they only take notice of these weak points, and entirely put aside the strong ones. They thus assume the character of ill-used men who have a great deal to say for themselves, and when men are angry and heated the step from this position to a positive theory in favor of the state of Slavery in short; and, when this step is gained, a theory in defence of the Slave-trade follows. We have no doubt that many of them talk very cleverly and philosophically, and appeal to laws of Providence and indications of Nature, and to needs of commerce exactly harmonizing with distinctions of race. There is a quantity of clever scepticism which they can indulge in, if they like, as to the reality of the progress the world has been making. The disciples of COMPTE have got up a sort of reaction against civilization altogether,—*i. e.*, against what they call restless European civilization; they prefer Oriental or stationary civilization,—*i. e.*, barbarism. We laugh at these ridiculous illusions, which remind us of the French optimist pictures of the last century exhibiting in beautiful colors the primitive innocence of savage life, of which civilization had been the corrupter; but when men are in a rage, they either believe, or think they believe, in any quantity of non sense These Southerns probably vote humanity a fiction, freedom a folly, the progress of society a humbug; it is a general mistake and delusion; everybody has been in the wrong; the divine principle of force has not received justice; there has been a flood of sickly sentiment in the world. They must undo all this, they must bring men back to facts, restore a more manly creed. That is "the mission" of the South. Away with driveling, poor, insipid dogmas, which check the development of the earth's resources, and three cheers for labor, the noble and immortal principle of labor, voluntary if you can get it at the price you want, forced if you cannot. We cannot pretend to sketch very accurately a Southern after-dinner discussion on the subject of Slavery, when good cheer has given an enthusiasm to faith, and everybody at table is ready to defy the whole earth in behalf the one great truth; but we can easily imagine how the party would vote the whole objection to Slavery to be the veriest twaddle, and the progress of the cause of humanity absolute rubbish; how the old hands would proclaim their own view to be the real business-like view on the subject, the only view that would stand examination; and how the younger zealots would talk grandly about the noble principle of force and the divine rights of the "white." It would not take long in this way to shout up the religion of Slavery.

Imagine this sort of talk going on some months or years and you have at last a regular school and a regular theory in favor of the Slave trade; it is all put into shape, the arguments are drawn out, and the ground is laid down. But the truth is the whole is simply one of those fictitious reactions against established truth, which spring up from time to time from interest, or fancy, or the conceit of originality, but which cannot stand against the settled mature growth of human judgment and feeling. When error has been once fairly convicted as a brutality it cannot recover its ground again as a philosophy. When the rights of human nature have vindicated themselves, and certain principles have fairly made their way in the world, they cannot be driven from their ground. The course of history can no more be undone than the Sun can go back again, and, though people may struggle with established truth and theorize against it, such reactions will only express a passing levity or a fruitless spleen.

London Corn Market.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Kingsford and Lay's Circular.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1859.

Attendance thin. English WHEAT left over from Monday, remained unsold; scarcely any business in Foreign, and value of both nominal. Russian OATS rather cheaper; all other Spring CORN unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The market closed quiet, but steady, with moderate demand; sales 6,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 500 bales. The sales comprised 700 bales Surat at 5d @5¾d; 250 bales Egyptian at 8¼@8¾d.; 100 bales Bahia at 7¾d.@8d.; 220 bales Maranham at 8½d.@8⅞d., and 4,730 bales American.

Narrative of the Captivity of a Cleveland Boy.

The Cleveland *Herald*, Aug. 13, tells the following story, which, if true, is rather remarkable:

"One of the most extraordinary narratives that we have had the fortune to relate has just come under our notice. It was told us by the hero himself, and the most searching investigation fails to shake the truth of the story, astonishing as it may seem to be. If there is any deception in the case, we fail to see its object.

About twenty six years ago some Canada Indians were in Cleveland, and did some trading with the people. In the course of the trade the Indians fancied they had been cheated, and, in order to revenge themselves, stole a three-year-old boy from the city and carried it off to Canada. As far as can be learned, the child was stolen from a small brown house, but in what part of the city, or any farther particulars of the theft, cannot be learned.

The captors kept the boy in Canada for a few days, and then, fearing his recovery by the whites, sold him to a party of Pottawotamies, who kept him about a month. By these he was again sold to the Paw-Paws, in which tribe he remained a month, but, as there were some fears that he would be traced and taken by the whites, he was traded off to the Winnebagoes of Illinois and Wisconsin.

How long he remained in the keeping of this tribe has not been ascertained, but he was eventually transferred from them to the Chippewas of Wisconsin, who again sold him to the Sioux Indians, of Minnesota.

Twenty five years ago he was sold by the Chippewas to the Snakes and Copperheads of Iowa. When this tribe removed to Missouri, he accompanied them, and afterwards went with them in their migrations through California and Oregon. That portion of the tribe with which he remained finally proceeded as far north as the Russian possessions, near Behring's Straits, and there, with portions of the Creeks, Utahs, and other large bands of Indians, they at present remain. Their principal point of settlement is about three hundred miles from the North Pacific Ocean, and about twenty-two hundred miles to the northwest of St. Paul.

One of the points in the Russian territory where the tribe occasionally visits is "Russian Fort," which is laid down on the map as near the Colville River. The hero of this strange adventure says the fort is in the vicinity of a small river, the name of which, other than that given by his tribe, he does not know.

The Snake and Copper-head Indians trade with St. Pauls, having a semi-annual train to that place. The train has about two thousand Indians. One party starts from St. Pauls about the same time that the other starts from their hunting-grounds, thus meeting about half-way. The furs are packed on ponies, elks and dogs.

On their last semi-annual trip, the hero of these adventures received a pass from one of their chiefs—MA-CO-CHEW-A-WA—to seek out his relatives, and, if found, to remain with them awhile. The pass requires his presence in St. Pauls at their next trip in 1860. Seven of the tribe accompanied MO-KOS-E-QUE-QUA—for that is the Indian name of the young man—to Chicago. From that place he has footed it most of the way, and arrived here yesterday. At Fremont his features were recognized by a man as bearing a strong resemblance to one JOSEPH TODD, who is said to have resided in Cleveland about thirty years since.

For some time past the young man has been diligently engaged in tracing up his history, and what we have given above is the result of his inquiries. He says he has no desire to leave his Indian associates, as he has a wife and two children among them. He speaks English well, having learned it, he says, in his trading at St. Pauls. He says that his hair was cut, and his clothing changed to conform to white usages, before leaving St. Pauls.

We have given his narrative as he told it us this morning. It seems extraordinary, but a close and rigid cross-examination failed to shake his story in the least. As far as we can learn, his account of numerous minute details of the country and manners of the far northwest regions do not differ from the facts. What motive there is for deception we cannot see at present, as he only desires information as to his parents. He is slightly made, speaks rapidly, and is at present suffering from ophthalmia, occasioned, he says, by sleeping without his customary blankets. He says that as soon as he can get into the woods, to search for roots, he can cure himself.

Perhaps some of our older settlers can throw some light on the subject of the alleged stealing by the Indians, and whether this "white Indian" is not the son of one JOSEPH TODD.

Scandal in New-Jersey—Elopement of an Editor with His Wife's Sister.

The Newark *Mercury* gives the particulars of the elopement of WM. VAN DOREN, editor of the Somerset *Whig*, with a Miss CAMMANN, his wife's sister. The parties all resided in the town of Somerville. The *Mercury* says:

"The circumstances of the case, though not mysterious, are remarkably singular, and afford a striking illustration of the frailties of our human nature. Mr. V., the editor in question, is a gentleman of some thirty five years of age, enjoying a good position in society, and for the last ten or twelve years has been a member in high standing of a Christian church. In his family relations he has been, it is believed, more than usually happy. In his children, two in number, he has always manifested the greatest pride and delight, and we who have seen him in his home would never have supposed that any infatuation whatever could induce him to abandon the comforts and enjoyments of the household circle. In his business Mr. V. has been successful, and it is not known that any embarrassment menaced him therein.

The lady who accompanies him in his guilty flight is probably twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, and is, as stated, a sister of his wife. She possesses the charm of beauty, and has moved in highly respectable circles—her family being one of the best in the county where they reside. Until recently it was never suspected that any improper intimacy existed between the two; and, indeed, it is believed that the whole affair was of sudden growth. Some days before the elopement, Mr. V. made sundry purchases of jewelry, &c., which it is believed he presented to the object of his criminal affection—the articles being obtained on credit. The first positive information which the friends received of the elopement came in the shape of a letter from the fugitives announcing their flight, and that it would be useless to pursue them, as when the letter reached its destination, they would would have left for California. The husband left a letter for his wife, stating that sufficient money had been left behind to sustain her for a time, and adding that if successful in the Golden State, he would remit to her, from time to time, such means as she might need. The flight being thus sudden, and the discovery producing very naturally an astounding effect, pursuit was of course out of the question, and the deserted wife and little ones, upon whom scarcely a sorrow has ever fallen, are left to grieve alone and in despair at the hearth at which the father's face will, in all probability, never again appear.

What causes have operated to produce this catastrophe—the alienation of a husband from the wife of his love, the surrender of happiness and good name, and the abandonment, more than all, of the purity and peace of an unspotted Christian life—it is impossible, of course, to comprehend. The facts only can be stated, and the world, whose judgments are seldom too lenient to offenders, must discover for itself the cause of the sad and sudden fall. And could the world, with its hundred greedy eyes, follow the course and the future of the fugitives, mayhap it would be discovered that in this, as in other instances of like nature, the sin carries its own punishment with it, mingling its bitter with every sweetened cup.'

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Dana, at Newburyport, was attended by a very large number of persons, including many clergymen of various sects, professors from Andover and Cambridge, and gentlemen distinguished in various walks of life. The services at the residence of the deceased were conducted by Prof. Emerson, formerly of the Theological Seminary at Andover.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The Seizure of San Juan Island by General Harney.

THE OREGON BOUNDARY DISPUTE RENEWED.

Message of Gov. Douglass to the Colonial Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Our dates from Victoria are to the 6th inst. The news from British Columbia and its vicinity is again highly exciting, but not because of gold discoveries. The Island of San Juan—the largest of the group lying between Vancouver Island and the main land opposite, and claimed by the United States as part of Washington Territory—has been occupied as a military station by a detachment of United States troops under command of Capt. GEORGE PICKETT, of Company D, Ninth Infantry. This important step, doubtless, will rapidly bring the long-pending dispute between the United States and Great Britain—who also claims San Juan Island—to a culmination and settlement. There is good reason to believe that the step was taken by express orders from Washington, for the purpose of bringing the question to a direct and practical issue.

In order that the facts may be properly understood, I propose to give a summary statement of them as an introduction to the documentary portion of the latest chapter in their history. The pending difficulty originates thus: In settling the boundary line between the Territory of the United States and Great Britain, it will be remembered that the forty-ninth parallel of latitude was agreed upon; but this line, if run out straight, would cut off the southern end of Vancouver Island. It was agreed, therefore, (as Vancouver had always been in the possession of Great Britain,) to so wave the straight line as to exclude all of Vancouver Island. It was provided that the forty-ninth parallel should be the boundary between the two nations, as far west as the "middle of the main channel" separating Vancouver Island from the main shore; that then the boundary should follow that channel south far enough to exclude Vancouver; and thence should run due west to the ocean. At the time when the treaty was signed this language was thought to be clear enough; but averse interests have found, or pretended to find, averse interpretations. There proves to be *two channels* between Vancouver and the main shore, viz.: the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Straits. The former is much nearer Vancouver Island than the latter, so that if it is accepted as *the* channel along which the boundary is to make its divergence south, several islands, among which is the important one of San Juan, or Bellevue, will be included in the territory of the United States. The British contend that this is not *the* channel intended in the treaty; the Americans contend that it is. The latter support their pretension by the assertion that the Canal de Haro is manifestly and indisputably the "main channel" being much deeper and better than the Rosario Straits; while the British contend that the Rosario Straits must be, and was, the channel meant by the treaty, inasmuch as the Island of San Juan, and the lesser islets near it, have always been regarded as appendages to Vancouver Island, and were as notoriously a portion of Her Majesty's territory as Vancouver itself. So the dispute has been continued on both sides for several years past, the rights of both, in the meantime, remaining in *statu quo*.

Between these two channels are several islands of more or less importance—San Juan or Bellevue, Orcas, Lopez and others. At the time of the treaty there were no settlements on any of these islands. Since then, however, some American settlers have gone there; and through the Hudson's Bay Company some of the Company's sheep have been placed upon San Juan Island. This island, with the others, was at its organization included in the limits of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, and difficulties have already arisen from the collection of taxes. The United States have a Custom-house officer upon the island.

The Canal de Haro is so clearly the deepest, best and most direct channel from the Gulf of Georgia into the Straits of Fuca, that England would never have raised a doubt upon the meaning and effect of the treaty, except for the value of the islands lying between the disputed sheets of water. To England they are valuable not only for the land, of which there is much that is of a superior quality on some of the islands, but also because they are supposed to command the southern entrance to the Gulf of Georgia. To us they are necessary as a military post, being the only place suitable for the protection of our people from the hordes of Northern savages, from whom our countrymen have already suffered, and from whose threatened attacks many of our settlements on Puget's Sound are kept in continual alarm. San Juan is just the place for a post. The Indians must pass within striking distance in coming to and returning from the settlements.

On the 23d July the *Massachusetts* proceeded to Bellingham Bay, took on board Capt. PICKETT's company of sixty men, and landed them upon San Juan Island, with stores, howitzers, and everything necessary to the establishment of a permanent military post there. When this news reached Victoria it created great excitement. Her Majesty's subjects there were not a little disgusted at this bold step of Brother Jonathan's; and Gov. DOUGLAS and his brother officials curled their backs up prodigiously. At first it was proposed to send a force of sturdy Sappers and Miners over to tumble out their Yankee cousins *sans ceremonie*; and at last accounts the project was still talked of, without any danger that so hazardous a step would be ventured upon. Of course if the British authorities should cut any such caper without awaiting orders from home, their country would be inundated within a fortnight's time by men from Oregon and California, and completely "cleaned out" long before they could hope for assistance.

On Wednesday, 27th July, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Satellite*, Capt. PREVOST, proceeded to San Juan with Maj. DE COURCY, who had been appointed Justice of Peace for the island. Up to that time, it is stated Gov. DOUGLAS had received no official intention of the United States Government to erect military fortifications, and station troops on the island. On the arrival of the *Satellite* she was saluted by the United States steamers *Massachusetts* and *Shubrick*. Maj. DE COURCY was landed and left on the island. The United States soldiers were then engaged in erecting a fortification. Next day, the *Satellite* returned to Victoria; and on the following night, 29th July, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Tribune* proceeded to San Juan, with instructions to a commission on board to enter a formal protest against the occupancy of the island by United States troops, and take such other steps as might be necessary to protect the alleged rights of Her Britannic Majesty. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Plumper* was likewise ordered to proceed thither with a reinforcement of 200 Sappers and Miners from New Westminster. The *Plumper* afterwards placed the Sappers and Miners on board the *Tribune* and left for Victoria. Altogether there was a pretty sailing, backwards and forwards, of ships-of-war, on both the American and British sides. At the latest dates, the *Massachusetts*, the Revenue schooner *Jeff. Davis*, the *Shubrick* and the *Active*, (Capt. ALDEN,) of the American flag, and the *Tribune*, *Satellite* and *Plumper*, of the British flag, were either anchored off San Juan, or were not far from it. It was finally understood that a verbal agreement had been arrived at for a settlement of the whole matter on the basis of a joint military occupation of the island, until the British and United States Governments can be advised of the existing state of affairs.

Gen. HARNEY was expected on San Juan on 5th August, till which time no troops would probably be landed from the British ships.

ORDER BY CAPT. PICKETT.

The following order, (which, as well as the documents on the subject, we take from the Victoria *Gazette*.) was issued and caused to be posted by Capt. PICKETT upon the island, immediately after the occupation:

MILITARY POST, San Juan Island, W. T., July 27, 1859.

[Order No. 1.]

1. In compliance with orders and instructions from the General Commanding, a military post will be established on this island, on whatever site the commanding officer may select.

2. All the inhabitants of the island are requested to report at once to the commanding officer in case of any incursion by the Northern Indians, so that he may take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent any future recurrence of the same.

3. This being United States Territory, no laws, other than those of the United States nor courts, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized or allowed on this island. By order of

CAPT. PICKETT.

JAMES W. FORSYTH, Second Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

PROTEST BY GOV. DOUGLAS.

The following protest of Gov. DOUGLAS against any foreign occupation of San Juan, and asserting that the sovereignty of the island and of the whole of the Haro Archipelago has always been undeviatingly claimed to be in the crown of Great Britain, was posted in front of the Treasury at Victoria, at an early hour on the morning of Aug. 3:

By James Douglas, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same &c. &c.

The sovereignty of the island of San Juan, and of the whole of the Haro Archipelago, has always been undeviatingly claimed to be in the crown of Great Britain Therefore, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, do hereby formally and solemnly protest against the occupation of the said island or any part of the said Archipelago by any persons whatsoever for or on behalf of any other Powers, hereby protesting and declaring that the sovereignty thereof by right now is and always hath been in her Majesty Queen VICTORIA and her predecessors, Kings of Great Britain.

Given under my hand and seal at Victoria, Vancouver Island this 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord 1859, and of the 23d of her Majesty's reign.

[Private seal.] JAMES DOUGLAS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DOUGLAS TO THE COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

Governor DOUGLAS sent the following Message to the Colonial Legislature at Victoria. The inclosures to which it refers are Capt. PICKETT's order (given above) and the appointment of two constables for the Island by Mr. CROSBIE:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, Aug. 3, 1859.

To the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island:

GENTLEMEN: I have to communicate for your information the intelligence of the landing of a detachment of United States troops on the Island of San Juan, avowedly (see inclosures Nos. 1 and 2) for the purpose of forming a military post and asserting the sovereignty of the United States to that island

Having received no intimation from any quarter that the Government of the United States ever contemplated taking military possession of any part of the disputed territory, while the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe that the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations, has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of that Government.

That impression is corroborated by a letter (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) from the Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of the United States, dated Washington, 17th July, 1855, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which contains instructions from the President of the United States to the Governor of Washington Territory, and displays in the clearest manner, the conciliatory and moderate views entertained by his Government on the subject of the disputed territory.

Though the right of Great Britain to all the Islands situated to the westward of "Vancouver" or "Rosario" Straits is to our minds clearly established by the 1st article of the Treaty of 1846; and though those islands have, since the foundation of this Colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver Island, it is well known to you, gentlemen, that out of respect to the construction that has been put upon that treaty by the Government of the United States, we have abstained from exercising exclusive sovereignty over them.

Convinced that any officious or unjust assumption on either side, of exclusive right to the disputed territory, would simply be a fruitless and mischievous waste of energy, neither detracting from, nor adding force to the claims of, either nation, wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by the proper authorities, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of and probably embarrassing to, both Governments

Immediately on being informed of the landing of United States troops at San Juan, Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, under the command of Capt. HORNBY, was dispatched to that quarter, and soon afterward a detachment of Royal Engineers and Royal Marine Light Infantry, were ordered from Westminster by Her Majesty's ship *Plumper*, Capt RICHARDS and these troops will be landed at San Juan to protect the lives and property of British subjects

You will observe gentlemen, from inclosure No. 1, that the Captain in command of the United States detachment of troops, in a public notice, dated 27th of July assumes the exercise of exclusive sovereign rights in the island of San Juan, while the President of the United States altogether disclaims such pretensions, and seeks at most to continue the joint right of sovereignty and domain in common with Great Britain.

We may presume from that circumstance, that the notice in question was framed in ignorance of the intentions of the United States Government and that the pretensions set forth will not be maintained.

Entertaining such opinions, I have not failed to impress on Her Majesty's naval officers now stationed at San Juan, the desire of Her Majesty's Government to avoid every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States; at the same time those officers have been instructed and are prepared to assert the rights and to maintain the honor and dignity of our Sovereign and her dominions.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, to Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, dated July 14, 1855:

"The President has instructed me to say to you that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds, which are calculated to provoke any conflict, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authority of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises.

The title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits. Application will be made to the British Government to interpose with the local authorities on the northern borders of our Territory to abstain from like acts of exclusive ownership, with the explicit understanding that any forbearance on either side to assert the rights exclusively, shall not be construed into any concession to the adverse party.

By a conciliatory and moderate course on both sides, it is sincerely hoped that all difficulties will be avoided until an adjustment of the boundary line can be made in a manner mutually satisfactory. The Government of the United States will do what it can to have the line established at an early period. W. L. MARCY."

The following is a note addressed to J. F. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, by Secretary Marcy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1855.

J. F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c—*Sir*: I am under some apprehension that collision may take place between our citizens and British subjects, in regard to the occupation of the disputed points along the line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions on the north of it.

In the hope of avoiding such a difficulty I have, by the direction of the President, addressed a letter to the Governor of that Territory on the subject, and herewith furnish you with an extract from it. I presume that the Government of her British Majesty will be willing to recommend to her subjects along the boundary in question, a similar course, until the line can be established. In that way, I sincerely hope all collision may be avoided. I avail, &c., W. L. MARCY.

When the Legislature took action upon the Governor's message and documents an expression of opinion was called for, with a view to sending it to England with the dispatches about to be mailed.

Mr. SKINNER characterized the act of the landing of the United States troops on San Juan Island as worse than filibustering—as piracy itself. The next thing would be a band of these marauders landing on Vancouver's Island, and he called upon every Englishman who had a family to rise and repel the marauding invaders.

Mr. PEMBERTON quite agreed with every word said by his honorable friend (Mr. SKINNER), and he hoped the House would give expression to its feelings.

Mr. YATES deprecated any hasty action and declared that the House was not prepared to act upon so important a matter upon so short a notice.

The Speaker thought the proper course would be a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's message at an early day, and upon this suggestion a motion was made and carried that the House adjourn "till to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to go into Committee upon the Governor's message."

The House then adjourned,

There the matter stood at last accounts; and there probably it will stand, until one or both the Governments concerned can be heard from on the subject. In the meantime the fact cannot be concealed that a trifling indiscretion may at any moment precipitate a collision between the opposing forces at San Juan island.

A correspondent of the Victoria *Gazette* gives the following statement of the immediate cause of the occupation of the island by American troops:

In order to ascertain the first movement that led to the present position of things, I applied to Mr. HUBBS, the United States Deputy Collector on the island for the last three years or thereabout, who kindly furnished me with such data as he had in his possession. He has exercised the functions of a Deputy Collector on the island for near three years, and during that time has made regular quarterly returns of all the imports and exports to and from the island to his Government. During his residence on the island there have been quite a number of murders committed there and in the immediate vicinity, and the American residents on the island deemed it proper for their safety to ask the protection of their Government. Pending their action, the island was visited by Gen. HARNEY, the Commander-in Chief of the Pacific Division, who, in furtherance of orders of his Government, examined the island, preparatory to making a permanent location of a portion of his command at that point. Shortly after his departure, in order to hasten if possible the protection they desired, the American residents met on the 11th July last, and prepared a petition to Gen. HARNEY, which was soon after sent to him. The following is a copy of the petition:

SAN JUAN ISLAND, July 11, 1859.

To General Harney, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Division of the U. S. Army:

The undersigned American citizens on the island of San Juan, would respectfully represent,

That in the month of April, in the year 1858, the house of the United States Inspector of Customs for this island was attacked and fired into in the night by a party of Indians living on this island, and known as the Clallams, and had it not been for the timely aid of the H. B. Company, the Inspector would have fallen a victim to their savage designs.

In the month of July following, we found on the beach, close to the abovementioned Indian camp the bodies of two white men, apparently Americans, who had, when found, cotton cords about their necks, which had been used to conceal them under water.

Last fall, another daring murder was committed in the middle of the day, and in the plain sight of us all here, without the slightest chance of rendering them assistance.

Only ten days ago, another body was found on our shore, which had been the victim of foul play.

Inclusive with the above dangers that we are exposed to from neighboring Indians, we are continually in fear of a descent upon us by the bands of marauding northern Indians who infest these waters in large numbers, and are greatly retarding the progress of the settlement of this island.

According to the treaty concluded June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, (the provisions of which are plain, obvious and pointed to us all here,) this and all the islands east of the Canal de Haro belong to us. We, therefore, claim American protection in our present exposed and defenceless position.

With a view of these facts, and for the essential advantage of having this and the surrounding islands immediately settled, we most earnestly pray that you will have stationed on this island a sufficient military force to protect us from the above-mentioned dangers until we become sufficiently strong to protect ourselves.

[Signed by all the American residents on the island, thirty in number.]

Before, however, the petition could reach Gen. HARNEY, he had, in accordance with instructions from his Government, dispatched a force for the purpose, and also to make a regular station for a portion of the troops at his command.

* * * *

Mr. HUBBS informed me that in 1854 the civil authorities of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, assessed the usual taxes on property in San Juan Island, which not being paid, the Assessor seized thirty sheep belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and sold them to liquidate the taxes claimed. That company has since made a claim on the United States Government for $15,000 for the value of the sheep.

In addition to the atrocities already detailed as committed, I would mention that on Tuesday forenoon, 26th July, Mr. CROSBIE, the Coroner for Whatcom County, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a white female, which was found on the adjoining island (Lopez) The head was found encased in a sack, which was covered with blood stains. Nothing further could be ascertained as to who were the perpetrators, but no doubt this was another victim of the barbarous hordes who make that island their "stamping ground." It is now confidently predicted on the island that outrages hereafter will be met with such a retribution that a terror will be felt of the "Bostons" never before experienced on this coast, and that the American plan will be found much more efficacious in suppressing Indian outrages than the "blanket-bribing" system so long practiced by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Another correspondent thus describes "the seat of war:"

"Upon landing, we visited the little group of tents belonging to the Ninth United States Infantry, Company D, Capt. GEORGE A. PICKETT, where were three brass field-pieces, to the wheel of the centre and larger of which was lashed a staff bearing aloft the United States flag Capt. PICKETT was on board the *Shubrick* at the time. We were received by Lieut. JAS. W. FORSYTH Post Adjutant. Several of the officers of H. M. S. *Tribune* were seated in front of the *marquée*.

The 'army' under Capt. PICKETT consists of 68 men, rank and file, who, including the Commissary Department, occupy 21 tents—which, while we were there, were being removed from the harbor frontage to a spot across the southern peninsula, about a mile distant. The site is an excellent one, commanding a very extended view, and with water convenient. No permanent fortifications will be erected as yet.

* * * * There is quite a large number of American settlers upon the Island, which contains sixty-five square miles, and, as a whole, has no superior for the general purposes of agriculture, for commerce, or for commanding military position, on the whole northern coast, as at present surveyed.

The interviews thus far between the respective officers have been characterized by a spirit of courtesy. The most important event has been the reception by Capt. PICKETT of an order from the Hudson's Bay Company to remove his force from the island. Capt. PICKETT replied that while he did not recognize their authority to make the demand, he would state that he had received his orders from the United States Government, and should occupy the island until recalled by the same authority.

Capt. PICKETT raised the American flag at Chapultepec, in the Mexican war, is a brave and cautious officer, and will go as far as duty and honor require.

The following is from the Victoria *Colonist*—the British paper—and is rather belligerent in its tone:

"We learn that a company of United States soldiers, under command of Capt. PICKETT, were expected to land at San Juan Island yesterday, from Semiahmoo, in order to erect barracks and fortifications. They were ordered there by Gen. HARNEY, when up here a short time ago. We trust our Government will call our insatiable neighbors to account for the unwarrantable assumption. The first thing that will follow will be duties and taxes imposed by the United States and Washington Territory on British subjects who may reside there, and serious disputes may grow out of it. When the title of the island is definitely settled in their favor, then it will be time to allow Americans to quietly garrison the island, and not before. It is desirable that the question of sovereignty should be speedily settled; but we hope that, in the final settlement imperial politicians will not show such a disregard for British American interests as exhibited in the settlement of the northeastern and northwestern boundaries, by which New-Brunswick lost millions of acres of land, and this side all Washington Territory and Oregon to the Columbia River.

The *Colonist* of the 8th August says:

"The *Beaver* arrived on Saturday, 6th August, from San Juan, with 400 sheep. Things remained in *statu quo*. A scow had arrived from Whatcom, with lumber to erect a barrack. No troops had been landed off H. M. ships. The *Jeff. Davis* and *Active* left before the *Beaver*. The *Active* arrived in Victoria on 6th August. The steamer *Otter* arrived there on the evening of the 7th, with a detachment of marines from British Columbia, *via* San Juan, with Colonel MOODY. No further news from the seat of war."

The same journal, (anti-Administration,) says of the adjourned meeting held on the 6th August, of the Legislative Assembly, to consider the message of Gov. DOUGLAS on the San Juan business:

Owing to an accident which occurred to Mr. YATES, there was no quorum for business. This rendered the anxiety of the supporters of the Government almost unbearable—and it was proposed to make short work of it, suspend the rules of the House, act without a quorum, and carry the darling vote, right or wrong. Parliamentary rules in this instance, at least, placed a check on undignified haste. Still the Speaker took the Chair, the Clerk the record, and what was called an informal (?) meeting—properly a caucus—was organized. During considerable discussion the draft of an address was submitted, expressing every confidence in the ability of the Executive to deal with the difficulty at San Juan. The Speaker proposed, however, a simple vote of confidence. Fortunately neither one nor the other could be carried, as a caucus was not a House of Assembly; and, consequently, the question comes up to-day. [8th August.]

If I mistake not greatly the occupation of San Juan Island will speedily force an amicable settlement of this boundary question; and in that view it is fortunate and commendable. We need the island as a military and naval station. The English are building up a strong military post at Victoria. If we have a title to San Juan it should be quieted; and we should begin operations on that island to offset the work going on across the channel. In the next place, there are American settlers on the island, who demand protection against the Indians. If they are on American soil, that protection should be extended to them; and the United States cannot afford to let the title lie longer in abeyance. She has immediate use for the place. England, on the contrary, is in no hurry to settle the dispute, even if she believed her right good, which is not the case. She does not need San Juan, having Vancouver Island. She seems to be playing her old game of manufacturing questionable title out of the dust which accumulates upon and obscures a long-pending dispute. Having no just title now, he can be no worse off by keeping the question open for years to come, and she thinks that possibly the lapse of time may present a better opportunity for pressing a doubtful claim. She ought not to be indulged again in such pursuit of her traditional, if not "time honored" policy.

The New Territory of Dacotah.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYS—INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The General Land Office has received returns of the progress of the boundary survey in Dacotah Territory. The main lines of the survey constitute bases for the subdivisional work in that part of the surveying district of Wisconsin and Iowa which, upon the organization of the State of Minnesota, was not embraced within its limits. Numerous settlements bordering the Big Sioux River, north of the parallel, will soon be accommodated in respect to the wishes of settlers for the survey and subdivision of the public lands, and enable them to locate their improvements in accordance with legal subdivisions of the public surveys. The standard parallels, starting from the 7th guide meridian, and running east for the distance of twenty-four miles, leave a strip of country of eighteen miles unsurveyed between their termination and the 6th guide meridian, in the State of Minnesota, awaiting the establishment of the Western boundary of the State of Minnesota, now being run, and which, it is supposed, will pass this strip of the country, and terminate on the north boundary of Iowa, or the 43d degree 30 minutes north latitude. When the western boundary of the State of Minnesota is run and marked, the lines of the public surveys on the east and west thereof will be closed upon it, and thus secure uninterrupted surveys in Minnesota and Dacotah, counting from the 5th principal meridian as far west as Missouri River.

The white settlers in Dacotah are alarmed at the increase of Indian troubles. The Washington *Star* says:

"The Brules Sioux recently attacked the Poncas and drove them several miles south of their reservation. It is feared by the settlers that the fugitives, having been left in a penniless condition, may be tempted to commit depredations. Dr. GRAFF, of Dacotah, not long since, was deputed by the residents of that region to visit Washington for the purpose of holding an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and solicit the intervention of the Indian Bureau. Dr. GRAFF, having arrived in Washington yesterday, called upon Commissioner GREENWOOD and laid his case before him."

Army News.

The *National Intelligencer* states that experimental trials continue to be regularly made at the Washington Navy-yard with rifled cannon. The guns tried are of various weights and sizes, some proving more efficient and controllable than others. There was a trial on Friday, where five classes of cannon were tested by actual firing. Of these, Nos. 7 and 8 which were from a boat-gun throwing a ten-pound shell, were delivered at distances very close to each other, viz 3,430 and 3,446 yards, each of them just short of two miles.

Assistant-Surgeon L. A. EDWARDS has been assigned to duty at Philadelphia, during the absence of Surgeon FAIRLEY, now on a medical board. Major E. B. LEE, Commissary of Subsistence, has been assigned to duty in the City of Washington.

A leave of absence for six months has been granted Lieut. W. B. LANE, regiment mounted rifles, and also to Lieut. A. J. DONELSON, corps of engineers. An extension of leave for six months has been granted Lieut. J. B. WITHERELL, second cavalry.

A SOUTHERN AURORAL DISPLAY.—The Mobile *Advertiser* has the following:

"On Sunday night we witnessed, from Point Clear, some electrical feats a little extraordinary for this latitude. A little after dark the attention of every one was directed to a dull red light, which resembled that reflected from a burning building upon a cloud of no great density. Gradually this light increased in intensity, and the cloud dropped down nearly to the horizon and assumed a hue of the blackest shade. Now, apparently from behind this cloud, commenced one of the most imposing spectacles it has ever been our good fortune to witness. Streams of light shot up all along the cloud from the northeast to the northwest points, being the most brilliant on a line due north. These streams were exactly analogous to the Aurora of the North. At one moment they appeared exceedingly bright and well defined. The next instant would change the entire scene. A constant reformation of perpetually fading corruscations was kept up for half an hour, when a change took place in the performances. As the streams gradually faded away, the cloud, which had before remained perfectly dark, began to be illuminated with the ordinary forms of electrical flashes, which continued until we withdrew from the 'audience.' We wish we could have rung a huge bell at the time, that all might have seen a phenomenon which may not occur again in this latitude for a century."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

SEWING MACHINES—MOTION TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. *A. C. Herron et al.*—An injunction was granted in this case, together with several others, by Judge Ingersoll, in February last, without prejudice to the right of the defendants to move to dissolve it on affidavits. The motion was for infringement of the sewing machine patents of A. B. Wilson. The motion to dissolve the injunction was afterwards made.

NELSON, C. J.—We have looked attentively into the papers read and submitted on this motion, and without intending to pass any definitive opinion upon the merits of the case until the final hearing, we think that the injunction heretofore granted by Judge Ingersoll must be retained so far as it relates to the machines manufactured under the patent to Herron, dated the 4th August, 1857. We do not in this conclusion embrace the machines manufactured by the defendants under the patent granted to Herron on the 15th June, 1858, intending to leave the question of infringement between that class of machines and the complainants under the patents of A. B. Wilson to be determined on the final hearing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 6.

The September Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge BETTS. He announced to the Bar that he should not order a calendar to be made up for the trial of causes until the 15th, and perhaps not then, but would be present on Tuesdays and Saturdays to hear motions.

The return of process was called and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

THE MCPARLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The proceedings in this case were continued with the testimony of Annie Naughton, sworn for the relator, which was substantially as follows: I know the parties to this action; I at one time lived in the house with them; I know their characters for peace and quiet; Mr. McParlen is a quiet, peaceable man; Mrs. McParlen was always quarreling with every one about the house, and never gave me three minutes' peace while I was there; I remained there perhaps about three months; she has often called me names I would be ashamed to repeat; I could relate many things of her, but some time has passed since, and I have forgotten much; on one occasion her servant and myself displeased her, and she swore she would get her club and come after us; (she kept a club in her bedroom;) she got it and came after us as she said; we escaped into the basement and locked the door; she said if she got a chance she would strike us with it as hard as her strength would allow; I have heard her scold Mr. McParlen, but never heard him reply; she often threatened me with violence.

The cross-examination of the witness merely elicited a repetition of her testimony as above given.

The respondent and her counsel then signed an admission, to the effect that she had no property whatever, while the relator, Mr. McParlen, was worth at least $15,000, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE TYRONE AND LOCK HAVEN RAILROAD CASE.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. *Allen Schenck.*—This case was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The adjournment was resumed yesterday. Ex-Judge Dean again moved for the discharge of his client, the security not having been filed by the plaintiff as directed by the statute. The statute requires a foreign corporation to give bond for security of costs in the suit, which they had not done in this instance. Ex-Judge Edmonds opposed the motion, and after some discussion Ex-Judge Dean asked for and obtained an order, to show cause why the whole proceeding should not be dismissed, the plaintiff having no standing in Court.

Ex-Judge Dean then offered to read an affidavit of Allen Schenck, in which he averred that J. Tyler Hodges had offered to quote the Bank for $1,000, and not having received that sum, he raised a hue and cry against the Bank.

Ex-Judge Edmonds objected to the affidavits being read, they not having been served upon him. Objection sustained.

Mr. James, of counsel for the defendant, then contended that the defendant's affidavit showed that the Bank was solvent up to the time of this transaction. The transaction was simply one between the Bank and the Railroad Company. Had the bonds of the Company been good, the Bank would have redeemed its issues, and would be yet in a solvent condition. The stock-holders of the Bank were individuals liable for its debts.

Ex-Judge Dean remarked that if Mr. Schenck's statement was true the Bank was solvent. If the Bank was solvent at the time of the transaction, the 17th of June, his Honor would ask, how were they going to protect the $170,000 of over-issue? and as an answer, Judge Dean read the agreement between Underwood and Schenck, in which Underwood agreed to redeem the bills.

Alexander T. Stewart vs. *Moses Frank.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. It appeared by the papers that on the 21st of March last the defendant was served with a summons and complaint in an action in which Aaron Block, (son-in-law of defendant,) of New-Orleans, was plaintiff. The suit was upon two notes and the complaint unverified, the plaintiff, Block, being in New-Orleans at the time. Immediately upon the service on Frank he went to the opposite attorney and gave him a consent that Block might take judgment against him for the full amount claimed, being over $5,000 and costs. The property of Frank was then seized by the Sheriff and sold, Block coming on from New Orleans and buying the property in. The son of defendant now claims to do business in the same store where his father, the defendant, did business (before the judgment) with means furnished him by Block.

This judgment the plaintiffs now claim to have been without consideration and given to defraud the creditors of defendant. On this point the defendant's affidavit not being satisfactory, the Judge ordered a reference to A. J. Vanderpoel, Esq., and gave the plaintiffs leave to issue a commission to New-Orleans to examine Block.

For plaintiffs, VanBuren and Seixas; for defendant, F. H. B. Bryan.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

THE "PORTER'S SPIRIT" CASE DECIDED.

Abraham C. Dayton vs. *George Wilkes.*—The following is the opinion of the Court in this case:

SLOSSON, J.—It is established by the papers before me that the plaintiff has the legal title to the partnership property, in connection with the defendant, or his assignee, and that Tomlinson was only mortgagee. It is also established that the plaintiff and defendant were partners, and that in fact a dissolution has legally taken place by the assignment of the latter; the usual consequences follow, the partnership must be wound up, the parties enjoined from interfering with the property, and a receiver be appointed to receive and dispose of it. All this is conceded by counsel, and the only question of moment relates to the intended publication of a sporting paper by the defendant, and the propriety of the injunction which prohibited such publication.

The valuable part of the partnership property consists in the good will, so term it, of the property: that is, the celebrity which it has acquired under the name of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and the probability of that title's continuing to attract custom. This value is partnership property as much as the furniture of the office, or a debt to the firm; and this must be protected and disposed of for the benefit of the creditors of the firm, or of the partners, jointly. On the other hand, (there being no covenant or restriction upon the subject,) the Court has no more right to prohibit the establishment of another paper devoted to the same objects, and of the same character, than it would have to interdict the establishment of a bookstore by one partner in a book firm after dissolution, on his own account under his own name, and conducted with his own resources. It has been very correctly argued by the counsel of the plaintiff, that the analogy of the rules as to trade-marks should apply to this case. I apprehend that, if the whole title to *Porter's Spirit of the Times* was now in a purchaser under the firm, the defendant would not, within those rules, be prevented from publishing the paper he now proposes to send forth. Its heading, its vignette, its distribution into four columns instead of three, are sufficient to distinguish it from the present paper, and to prevent the doctrine of piracy from applying.

The late case of Chaston *vs.* Douglass, before Vice-Chancellor Wood, (March, 1859, 1 H. V., Robenson's Reports, 174—see *Monthly Law Reporter* for July, 1859, p 172,) illustrates and supports the view now expressed.

The full protection of the property in the paper requires, however, that the receiver be empowered to carry it on until sufficient time is allowed to dispose of it advantageously.

The order for an injunction will be entered, except so far as it prohibits the defendant from publishing any paper, which will be omitted. A receiver will be appointed, with the usual powers, and he is to be authorised to edit and publish the paper for the period of —— weeks, within which time he is to sell the same. No costs of this motion to either party.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The following gentlemen were yesterday impanneled to serve on the Grand Inquest for the September term of this Court:

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Foreman.

Seabury Brewster,	S. W. Bailey,	James Breath,
R. T. Babbett,	G. M. Clearman,	John A. Currier,
Uriah Hendricks,	Jer. Lambert,	T. B. Glover,
Joseph Leggett,	Elliott Walker,	John C. White,
Henry K. Bull,	Jas. T. Maxwell,	Horatio Reed,
John F. Adams,	Lewis A. Carmer,	Eben. Collamore,
Philetus H. Holt.		

The Judge's charge was brief, and referred only to the points prescribed by the statute. The Grand Jury having retired, Margaret O'Reilly, who in the August Term of 1858, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and who, on that occasion was allowed to depart under a suspension of judgment, was again placed at the bar, she having been arrested on a new charge of the same nature. The Court revoked the suspension of judgment and sentenced her to two years in the State Prison for the old offence. She was quite respectable in appearance and of mature years. On receiving her sentence she was apparently much affected—at least she wept abundantly.

Jeremiah Dooly and Jane Dooly, his wife, pleaded guilty to having kept a disorderly house, but as they had broken it up, and promised never again to offend, the Court suspended judgment.

Edward Fairman pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. Remanded till Saturday for sentence. George Smith pleaded guilty to a similar offence. By earnest request of his prosecutor, judgment was suspended, and the Court adjourned.

The subjoined is a list of the Revolutionary soldiers alive and pensioners on the Indiana roll: Samuel Amburn, Randolph County, aged 98 years; John Johnson, Fulton County, 97; John Saxton, Blackford County, 98; John Shaddy, Switzerland County, 105.

The Isthmian Mail Routes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The departure of the California steamers *Moses Taylor* and *Northern Light* has been looked for with a great deal of interest for the last two weeks, not only by Com. JOHNSON, "the great mail contractor," but by the commercial public, who feared that the mail communication would be interrupted, and there would be no California mail after the 1st of October.

Unless arrangements were made, and orders sent out by this steamer for bringing the next mail, Oct. 5, by the "Johnson contract," it would be impossible to do so—as the mail which leaves here to-day will arrive at San Francisco on or about the 29th instant, which terminates the present contract. The "*Merchants' and Miners' Line to California, viâ Nicaragua,*" carrying the United States mail, have advertised that they have bought the steamers *Hermann* and *Keystone State*, the latter to leave on the 5th of October, for San Juan del Norte, *viâ* Key West, connecting with the *Hermann* on the other side.

Com. JOHNSON stated, as we learn, yesterday afternoon, that "no other man but himself would ever carry the mail under his contract—that the contract he then had in his pocket—that he had never sold or assigned it to JOE WHITE, or any other man—that the mails would be carried by him—that he did not rely upon the *Hermann* or *Keystone State* for carrying them."

It is stated by those who ought to know that Capt. JOHN T. WRIGHT, the owner of the *Hermann*, has given SLOO & Co. a bill of sale of the *Hermann*—and the same has been done in the case of the *Keystone State*.

The son-in-law of Col. SLOO and a Mr. BILL, went out in the *Moses Taylor*. What arrangements have been made for crossing the Isthmus? Here comes the rub. The only facilities for getting across are the same as they have been the last year or two. There are some three or four old steamers in the following condition, viz: the *Laura Frances* is the only river boat, and belongs to the Yelverton party. She was advertised to leave Greytown on the 3d of August for Granada and other ports up in the interior.

She started according to promise and got part way up the river, to Machuca Rapids, where she was lying on the rocks on the 15th, the day before the steamer left Greytown for Aspinwall. So much for the *Laura Frances*. The next steamer is the *Cass Yrissari*, belonging to and in possession of Capt. SLOCUM.

This steamer is the old "*Eagle*" that was formerly used in this harbor as a "tow-boat." The *Cass-Yrissari* draws about five feet of water, and is only intended to be as a *lake-boat*. She lies up on the lake where she can only be used. The next and only steamer is the *Catharine Maria*. She is a little old concern, and lies up at Castillo Rapids, unfit for use.

Now how is the "Merchants and Miners line" going to get across from Virgin Bay to San Juan Del Sur? The fact is, there has been no through communication between the two oceans since the line was broken up—nearly four years since—except when a straggling *bongo* came down, bringing intelligence from the pacific side in the unexpected short time of twelve or fifteen days.

The Great Eastern and her Western Destination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over a year ago application was made for information in relation to the depth of water over the Bar at Sandy Hook, for the purpose of bringing the *Great Eastern* here, her draft not being less than twenty-eight feet. No person was found, nor was there any hydrographical authority ready to justify the recommending the *Great Eastern's* coming to New York by that channel; but the parties applied to did recommend her coming through Long Island Sound, and going to MORRIS' dock, where there are over fifty feet of water.

After furnishing the applicant with every kind of information of a pilotage and hydrographical nature, the offer was made to have competent pilots stationed at Block Island to pilot the steamer through the Sound; and there is no doubt she would have come here, had not the necessities of the Company obliged it to apply for relief to the Canada Railroad Company, which fixed upon Portland. G. W. B.

Naval Intelligence.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following, in a letter from on board the United States ship *Cyane*, at Realejo, July 31: "Lieut. PHELPS, at present attached to the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, has received orders to join us, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. LAMBERT. The bark *Evadne*, of Boston, sailed from this place a few days ago, in charge of her first mate, JOHN B. DAVIS, bound to Callao and the United States, her Captain, WM. H. DEAN, having died on board of her while at Praya Grande, in the Gulf of Guaymas. The health of the other ships of the squadron is believed to be good.

The Navy Department has received intelligence from Commander WM. G. HUNT, of the U. S. ship *Levant*, announcing the safe arrival of that ship at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of July last, after a very pleasant trip of forty days from Boston. In accordance with orders, the vessel was to sail immediately for Valparaiso. The officers and crew are reported as being all well. There were no United States men-of-war in port, the vessels on the station being, as was supposed, on the river La Plata.

A letter bag will be dispatched from the rooms of the Naval Library and Institute, Navy-Yard, Charlestown, Mass., to the squadron at the Brazils, per ship *Cheshire*, on Friday, Sept. 9. Letters, newspapers, &c. sent to the Institute on or before that day, free of expense, will be forwarded.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from the United States sloop of war *Saratoga*, dated off Vera Cruz the 13th ult. The sick list of the ship was slowly increasing, but the Captain hoped by careful attention to avoid an increase, although it was the midst of the sickly season.

Prof. Ryan, the weather-seer of Michigan, will soon visit Washington to lay his science before Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, as well as to interest Lieut. Maury in his discoveries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT, And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of G. E. MENDUM, Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the Eagle Manufactory, No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Superb suites in all colors, styles, and designs, at prices from $25 upwards. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattresses, &c. Goods carefully packed for the country.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING for sale cheaper than at any other store, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Also, Patent Sofa Bedsteads that form a spring mattress of ease; worked handsome, and cheap. Don't forget the number.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $26 and upwards; also mattresses and pailiasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, WITH PATENT piston and stuffing box, engine and boiler, new and in perfect running order. Nominal horse-power, four. Will work up to six. To be seen working hours from 2 to 6 P. M., at No. 48 Marion-st.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a man of respectability and good moral character; is from England and of Protestant principles; has been several years in this country and lived in families of distinction, to whom he refers; fully understands the care and treatment of horses in sickness, driving, &c; is also fully competent as a kitchen gardener; will prove himself a trustworthy, reliable and competent man &c. Appreciates a good situation. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous of employing him will address Box No. 215 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in care and management of horses. Can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note addressed to A. R., at Mr. Lowry's Saddlery, No 932 Broadway, will be punctually attended to, or he can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock any day for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man and wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows, and work inside if required; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; have the best of reference from last employer; terms moderate. Address, for three days, F., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; his wife is a first rate laundress and chambermaid and a good plain cook. Both are trustworthy persons, and have the best of references. Address E. O. B., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands his business perfectly, as good references can testify; no objections to country. Also, a situation by a young man as coachman; is willing to milk cows, &c.; understands farming and gardening, as good references can show. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house by a steady, competent man; or would take charge of an invalid gentleman; has the best reference in both capacities; in the latter he will be recommended by a deceased gentleman's family physician. Terms moderate for City or country. Call or address THOMAS, all this week, at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, highly recommended, situations in City or country; the man is a thorough gardener, a good hand over horses, and a steady driver; the woman is a good cook, and competent laundress or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; has good recommendations; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 215 Times Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from the country wishes a situation as porter in a store; has no objection to make himself useful; can read and write. Can give good recommendation as to character for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D. S., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Address Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom, carman, porter or fireman in a hotel; is not afraid of hard work; knows the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver; best of City references from the last two places. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, and is a good waiter if required; has lately arrived from the old country; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; lived five years in his last place. Address W. G., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by one who has had long experience; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of recommendations. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 288 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to L. M., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business well. Best City and country recommendations for the last twelve years. Address E. W., Times Office, Box No. 203, will be attended to. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A CLASsical education, a situation as private secretary to a gentleman intending to travel either in the United States or Europe. Address, for three days, J. J. DUFF, in care of Devlin & Hogan, No. 7 Nassau st, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found attentive and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man, who well understands his business; has had long experience as coachman and gardener; can give the best of references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO speaks, reads and writes English equally to German, a situation as interpreter in an office or in some other business. References given. Call or address J. J. RENSLER, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; good reference as to character and ability. Address J. P., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man. Has best of City reference. Address, for three days, T. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN AGED 27, who has had several years' experience as double-entry book keeper, desires immediate employment; has also ample experience as cashier and salesman. Satisfactory references furnished. Address N. N., Box No. 201 Times Office.

TO BREWERS.—A PRACTICAL BREWER, who has had considerable experience in England and this country, wishes a situation. Has good references. Address DAVID SYKES, Brewer, No. 244 West 26th-st., City of New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry goods commission house, by Jan. 1, next. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER WHO has had two years' experience in a first-class office, and who is familiar with the French, Spanish, Italian and German languages, wishes to procure a situation as managing clerk. Address R. S. P., Box 114 Times Office.

A SMART, RESPECTABLE BOY, 17 YEARS old, desires to learn the printing or book binding trade; job-printing preferred, and would board with the employer, if necessary. Address R. T. G., Box No. 205 Times Office, stating terms.

AN ENGAGEMENT AS WAITER WANTED by a single man, (English,) with good City references. A line addressed to P. O., care of Mr. Fink, grocer, No. 591 Houston-st., near Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF HIGHLY respectable male and female German, English, Irish, and Scotch servants, will always find a great number on hand, by applying at The Original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 474 Broadway, next door to the Broadway Post-office. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles, by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—The money returned if not suited, on the presentation of the receipt.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT children; the man as gardener and to take charge of a farm, and his wife to take care of the dairy and the poultry, and the house during the Winter; this will be a desirable opportunity as it is for a permanency; the best references will be required as to capability and integrity. Apply, by letter, stating acquirement and salary expected, with references, &c., to A B. Z., Box No. 194 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—THIS MORNING THREE RESPECTAble young men as coachmen and plain gardeners, to go a small distance in the country; also, two young men as gardeners and farmers; steady work the year round. Also, one good oyster boy for the City, and two porters. Call immediately, at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TWO GIRLS; one a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bread maker; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to sew. Must be neat and industrious, and well recommended from last place. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 73 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and make herself useful; must be a good plain cook and ironer (no washing;) must come well recommended; Protestant preferred; a good home and good wages. Call at No. 178 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO GO SOUTH with a lady as child's nurse. She must be a good seamstress and do infant's washing well. Apply at No. 86 State st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DRY goods salesmen. Those having first class City references may apply after 5 P. M. to GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, TWO EXPERIENCED milliners. Good hands will be liberally treated with. Apply at No. 97 St Mark's-place, East 8th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT IS A GOOD COOK and first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 77 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN MAKING blistered steel. Address, with references, STEEL, Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SILK-HAT FINISHERS, at No. 18 White-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of the most experienced and reliable female servants of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing—especially first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters, and up stairs servants, accustomed to serve the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, as best of references can certify. Also, a situation by a young girl as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; understands her business well; good reference; both girls have no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Call at No 46 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts. Has no objection to living in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.; City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EFFICIENT servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is very reliable and trustworthy; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging, and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No. 165 1st-av., corner of 7th-st., 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELligent young woman a situation as chambermaid; is perfectly capable of discharging the duties satisfactorily; has no objections to travel with a lady as seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 829 Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 36 13th st., between the 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 19, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; is a neat plain sewer; or will do the waiting of a private family; wages $6. Also a cook who understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 68 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and is a good plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, as references can certify; no objections to City or country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands pastry, jellies of all kinds, orange, also creams and ices; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 60 West 32d st., in the rear, first floor. Has good City references.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH YOUNG woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; has the best of reference in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK. Perfectly understands her business—meats, soups, game and confectionary. Best of city reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 258 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; can refer to some of the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITUation in a small private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 156 East 24th-st., 4th floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business; is an excellent baker, wishes a situation in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; also, by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESPECTable young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is also a good baker; knows her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at office, No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family. She understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has five years recommendations from her last employer. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a first-class private family. Best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 10th-st., between Bleecker and Hudson, room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has no objection to travel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other to do waiting and light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 40 10th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and sewing, and to take care of growing children; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 352 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can embroider and make dresses. Has no objection to go South, and see to a baby. Call at No. 187 Bridge st., Brooklyn, in the fancy store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid; has both City and country references. Call for two days at No. 172 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, who has lately landed. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 176 Madison-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; understands her business; has good reference; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 272 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. Has City reference.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a private family or respectable boarding-house, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 28 Amity-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a first-rate colored cook; both well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate laundress and can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 200 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Swiss woman, as housekeeper. Address E. C. BAILEY, New-York Post-office.

ST. MARK'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House, supplies the best families with the best help. Every exertion is made to render this office entirely reliable.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSED COOK, AN infant's nurse, an English waiter, and other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th-st., corner Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE KNOWING THE RESIDENCE of S. VANDERHEYDEN, will confer a favor by sending his address to No. 155 Greene-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, Sept. 5,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS and SILK ROBES,
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
PRINTED CASHMERES and M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
MERINOES and CASHMERES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS and PLAIDS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.
All of these goods have been selected with great care,
FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND FOR BEAUTY AND NOVELTY
CANNOT BE SURPASSED!
Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOTICE TO SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED PATENT IMPERIAL EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DRY GOODS DEALERS,
We have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated WARREN'S AND WAMSUTTA'S,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL EXPOSITION.
At retail,
BLACK BOMBAZINES, BLACK MERINOS,
ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, CRAPES,
POPLINS, CALICOES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS.
This stock will be found complete, and for variety and novelty, cannot be excelled.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
THREE THOUSAND PAIRS,
From $3 to $50.
ALSO,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES.
These are the RICHEST and CHEAPEST CURTAINS
Ever offered in this market.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer st.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION.
NOS. 361 AND 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER'S magnificent display of 1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS,
At prices favorable to all,

Commencing at	$1
In sets, brilliants	2
Do. do., superbly attractive	3
Bridal and colored, supremely beautiful	25

The toilet fixings are irresistible.

291 LACE CURTAINS, ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS. 291
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, Broadway, N. Y. 291

SPECIAL NOTICE!
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway and 88½ Leonard-st.,
Are now receiving
Their new stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Selected particularly for their retail trade.
NAPKINS in great variety of prices and patterns.
TABLE DAMASKS all prices and widths.
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, super bleach and make, for our City trade.
TOWELINGS in every variety imported.
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes
DIAPERS, Scotch and real Russia.
ALSO:
Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable and Domestic FLANNELS.
English and American BLANKETS.
Embossed and Printed TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
QUILTS.
And all the best make of COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Our styles of SHIRTING LINENS are still unsurpassed.
The attention of housekeepers is particularly invited, as our stocks contain everything required in the housekeeping line, and imported especially for our own trade.

ENGLISH CARPETS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES	90c to $1 00
ENGLISH INGRAIN	70c.
SUPERFINE DO.	5s. 6d.
GOOD INGRAIN	2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS	2s 6d

ALL NEW GOODS OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av., Near the Cooper Institute.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A superb selection of NEW SILKS and RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES of the very latest styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of mourning dress goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second mourning silks, select styles, Irish and French poplins, valenciennes, &c.; thibets for shawls, in every width, English and French bombazines, best makes, English crapes in every width, Henrietta and Maltese cloths, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also English crape veils, bonnets, mantillas, shawls, &c., &c.
Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COTTON YARN, COTTON YARN—BLEACHed and Colored, of various Nos. Wick, Twines, Carpet Warp, Shoe Thread, Chandler's Wick, 3, 4 and 5 threads, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, very heavy, sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Cap makers, clothiers and furriers, and all those in the habit of using any of the above goods, are respectfully invited to call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND WOven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Dépôt, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, BEST IN THE MARket; 12-springs, $1 31; 14-springs, $1 50, and 17-springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-springs at $8 per dozen; 12-springs, $11, and 14-springs at $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt manufactory.—Wholesale dépôt, No. 375 Broadway; retail stores, No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Remember the Excelsior Skirts cannot get out of order.

DAMAGED WHITE COTTON HOSE—Goods for men's and boys' wear. Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

DRY GOODS.

291 WINDOW SHADES and WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS. 291
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, Broadway, N. Y. 291

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS.
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7 octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous and pure as their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*.) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $365.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, PRACTICAL piano-forte makers, No. 173 Grand-st., near Odd Fellows' Hall. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our instruments, as we believe they are equal, if not superior, to the much-boasted premium and patent pianos; but of that they will judge for themselves. Ample references given.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome st; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $50 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO FOR SALE VERY LOW—FIRTH & POND, makers. A second-hand piano, in perfect order and of excellent tone, will be sold at a great sacrifice. May be seen at No. 207 West 27th st., near 8th-av.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECONDhand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No. 123 Hammond st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM FERRY BOATS.—FOR SALE, THE steam ferry boats ONEIDA, CAYUGA, and SENECA, now running on the Grand-street Ferry, each of the following dimensions: 110 feet long, 33 feet wide, 10 feet 9 inches deep, and 314 tons measurement; boilers and engines in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable conditions. Apply at the office of the Long Island Ferry Company, foot of South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STRICTLY FIRST class grocery-store, having been established twenty years, and now doing a large and profitable business—the owner wishing to be partially relieved from the care of the business. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Capital required $7,000 to $10,000. Address GROCER, Box No. 164 Times Office.

THE DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES complete (formerly owned by Dr. J. K. Chabert, the Fire King,) for sale; also a three years' unexpired lease of the premises, together with the recipes for making all his celebrated medicines; also the medicine put up ready for sale; to a person acquainted with the business this is a rare chance to make money. Apply at 431½ Grand-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURNIture of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice-cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No 244 Grand-st., one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of E. T. FANNING.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN A pleasant village on Long Island. A good opening for a young physician. To a proper party the terms will be made easy. Inquire of H. R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st., or H. A. SIMMONS, Newtown, L. I.

A CHANCE FOR A MAN HAVING A FEW hundred dollars to enter into a long and well-established down-town business, established for the last ten years. Good security will be given for the money invested. C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $2,500, in a cash business, paying a net profit of 200 per cent. The demand and sale unlimited. Apply to KIMBAL N. PRINCE, No. 285 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.
Warranted pure and equal in quality to any in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers.
A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

SPORTING.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.—IMportations are continually arriving from England of Thorley's Food for Cattle as used in her Majesty's stables, also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor; throughout the entire Royal military stables of Prussia, and approved by the leading agriculturists in the Old Country. Testimonials given on application at the central dépôt, No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York, and at No. 26 Front-st., Toronto, Canada. Sold in casks containing 448 mixings; price $14. For keeping horses in good health and bringing them into splendid condition it is unequaled.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year, two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—House and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—Fisherman's Dream—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hubert the Foundling—The Parricide—The Milliners—Pike's Peak.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Soiree and Military Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........................6¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.......6¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.......................4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2¾ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will assemble at Syracuse to-day. That city was full last night of delegates and others interested in the result of the deliberations. As near as could be ascertained, it appeared to be the generally received opinion that the friends of the Canals will have pretty much their own way in the formation of the ticket. There seems to be a disposition to present the strongest possible names for the suffrages of the people at almost any sacrifice, and it is believed that two or three Americans will be included. Quite a liberal representation of that party is present as outsiders, ready to suggest the names which would be most acceptable to the party in case such a policy should prevail. A list of the most prominent men spoken of last night in connection with the offices to be filled, will be found embraced in the dispatch of our Special Correspondent.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *North Briton* at Quebec; but our correspondence and extracts from foreign journals will be found of special interest. A *résumé* of the striking features in the Smethurst poisoning case—one of the most remarkable of its kind—is given in our London letter; and it would seem to be the public desire that the prisoner should not be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, on the strength of the circumstantial evidence upon which alone he was convicted. We learn, from the same authority, that a decided difference exists between leading members of the English Cabinet on the Reform question, but whether that difference will lead to a reconstruction of the Ministry is an event that time alone can show. Our Paris Correspondent gives us important details of the late amnesty and its effects. Victor Hugo has written a letter, in which he distinctly refuses to accept the offered grace. The report of a duel having taken place between Marshals Canrobert and Neil proves to have been unfounded, though there was an actual misunderstanding between the two military chiefs. Hostilities were most likely prevented by Imperial interference and influence. Our Paris Correspondent adds to the usual amount of political intelligence a variety of miscellaneous and entertaining news.

Our correspondence from the Pacific this morning furnishes full particulars of the recent seizure of the island of San Juan by Gen. Harney, previously reported in our telegrams. Capt. Pickett, the American officer in command of the detachment stationed on the island, issued a general order, July 27, establishing a military post, requiring the inhabitants to report to the officer in command in case of any incursions of the Indians, and declaring the laws of the United States in force, to the exclusion of all others. Gov. Douglas immediately issued a protest against the occupation of the island by the United States forces, declaring its whole territory the property of Great Britain; and on the 3d August sent a special message to the Colonial Legislature, stating the circumstances of the seizure, calling upon the Assembly to take action, and announcing that a naval force would be immediately dispatched to the island to "protect the lives and property of British citizens." We have no confirmation, as yet, of the reported collision between the British and American troops. The disputed island lies northwesterly from the entrance to Puget Sound, and the main-land of Washington Territory in the vicinity of Port Townsend, the Strait of Fuca being between.

A dispatch from Washington denies the truth of the report from Vera Cruz, received by way of Minatitlan, to the effect that Mr. McLane had presented an *ultimatum* to the Juarez Government. The preliminary points of the treaty, it is asserted, are known to be satisfactory to both Governments. They have been already given in the Times. Mr. McLane's return to this country on a temporary leave of absence gives plausibility to this denial.

The election of State officers took place in Vermont yesterday, and resulted, of course, in the success of the Republican ticket. Hiland Hall, the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, was reëlected over John G. Saxe, Esq., the Democratic candidate, by about the same majority as that by which he was elected over Keyes last year. There is a Republican gain in the Legislature.

Senator Douglas, on his way to Columbus, Ohio, where he is to address the Democracy on the pending political issues of the day, is received with demonstrations of admiration and respect. He reached Pittsburgh on Monday night, and left there last night, after addressing an immense concourse in front of the St. Charles Hotel. Great numbers visited him yesterday.

There was no foundation for the rumor that the ships of the New-York and Hamburg line of steamers were to be withdrawn. So far from that being the case, we learn from the agents of the steamers, that they will make two additional trips during the Winter, on the 1st of January and the 1st of February, beyond their customary Winter voyages.

A Convention of Dentists was held yesterday in the Cooper Institute, the object being the formation of a State Dental Society. In this the Convention succeeded. A constitution, drafted by Dr. Rodgers, of Utica, was submitted, and, in all its essential features, adopted. The Association adjourned at a late hour last evening, after having completed all the business for which it had met. Dr. Westcott, of Syracuse, was elected President.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner Jackman upon the remains of three other victims of the boiler explosion in Goerck-street. The names of deceased were John Stewart, Edmund D. Petrie and Edward Roach—the former having died on Sunday night, Petrie on Monday, and Roach yesterday. Most of the evidence did not vary materially from that given in the case of Schade, published on Monday. Mr. Stewart, however, the father of one of the deceased, contradicted the testimony given by the engineer, and gave his opinion that the latter was incompetent. The jury returned a verdict exculpating the engineer and proprietor of the foundry from any blame in the matter, although the explosion is attributed to a lack of water in the boiler.

A desperate affray between two parties of Irish laborers occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the open space at the junction of Greenwich and Eighth avenues, in which several of the belligerents were stabbed—one at least, named George Beatty, dangerously. The fight, which was occasioned by a difference in religious sentiments, seemed to have been engaged in with the utmost deliberation. Ten arrests were made by the police, who promptly repaired to the place of disturbance, and by their energy quickly quelled the tumult.

The Board of Supervisors passed the Tax-Levy yesterday, after striking out the chief bone of contention, the item of $193,000 for the payment of the Commissioner of Records.

George Griswold, of the old mercantile firm of N. L. & G. Griswold, died at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Green, Esq., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening. He was one of the oldest merchants of New-York, being eighty-three at the time of his death.

Justice Slosson, of the Superior Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the suit relative to the newspaper known as *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. He directs the appointment of a receiver to sell the paper, with authority to conduct the same until a sale can be effected. He also grants an injunction against the defendant, as prayed, except as to his publishing a new paper. This, His Honor decides, the defendant has a right to do.

Yesterday 1,000 bales Cotton were sold at steady prices. The transactions in Flour comprised 12,000 bbls. State and Western, 2,750 bbls. Southern, and 200 bbls. Canadian. State was scarce and firm. Other kinds were plenty and heavy. The movements in Grain were restricted. Provisions were in demand, as were likewise Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Dry Codfish, Candles, Hides and Leather. Metals were quiet. Sugars and Rice were brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Politics in the Police.

The Police, we are sorry to see, keep at their old tricks the same as ever. The ponderous proceedings which take place every week before the Commissioners, and result in so many fines and suspensions and dismissals, don't seem to shake the nerves of the wrong-doers in the least. Perhaps the most disgraceful of their exploits—always excepting the attendance upon Macdonald on his visit to the brothel—came before Judge Davies, at Chambers, on Wednesday of last week. A Mr. Elkin, formerly of New-Jersey, it appears, took it into his head to remove to this City a short time ago, and by way of facilitating the process, began to peddle in New-York the goods he had on hand when he broke up his establishment. While engaged in this peaceful and thoroughly harmless occupation, he was met by two officers of the Sixth Ward Police, whose names, we regret to say, we are at present unable to furnish, but with which the public shall be favored at the proper time. These "peelers" evidently considered him a legitimate prey, and proceeded incontinently to take him into custody, and to despoil him of a receipt-book, two gold watches and a promissory note. They then lodged him in the Station-house, and went to Justice Brennan, and procured from him a warrant committing Mr. Elkin to prison to answer for an enormity designated as "Sus. of G. L." What the precise nature of this offense is the learned Justice did not deign to specify, and we think it would puzzle any lawyer in the State to define it, as it is not mentioned either in any of the statutes, or in any work on Common Law, or in any reported decision, and we fear was concocted for the occasion by the two policemen and the upright Judge. Upon a warrant so drawn, illegal as it was in all respects, the Warden at the Tombs actually received Mr. Elkin into custody, and held him until he was released on Wednesday by Judge Davies under a *habeas corpus*.

We confess that, if it were not that the foregoing account of this transaction had been accepted in a court of justice as in all respects true, and been made the subject of a judicial decision, we should have some hesitation in repeating it without reserve or qualification; but as the matter stands there appears no reason to doubt it, or any of its details. Two policemen conspire to arrest and plunder an innocent man; a Justice of the Peace aids them with a sham warrant, and the Warden of the City Prison gives them the use of a cell for the confinement of their victim, without further demur or inquiry. The story is in all but its finale precisely such a one as we might expect to find in the archives of the French Police when *lettres de cachet* were in vogue, or to see enacted in the present day by the kavasses of his Majesty the Sultan in the precincts of the Seraglio, an unfortunate giaour being the victim. The *habeas corpus* at the close is the only touch of modern American civilization and justice to be found in the whole matter; without this it might have occurred in the latitude of Ispahan.

Now, we do not in the least doubt that these two officers either have been or will be duly tried by the Commissioners, and duly convicted and sentenced. But we respectfully submit that these trials are, as far as regards the object for which they are instituted, fast becoming a farce. Policemen are being solemnly, tediously and laboriously tried every week, and yet every week adds to the long list of scandalous and shocking offences of which some members of the police are guilty, and offences, too, we regret to say, of the very basest and meanest sort—connivance at the escape of criminals, accompanying prisoners to brothels and houses of low resort, extortion of money from women, paid collusion with pimps, and thieves, and gamblers, and other performances of a similar sort. The painful feature in most of the grave charges brought against our conservators of the public peace is, that they are rarely the errors of honest, upright men, errors into which temper, or indolence, or forgetfulness may any day lead any one. They are almost all the offences of ingrained, well-trained, thorough-paced blackguards; of men who have lost every shred of decent pride or self-respect. We think the public is fairly entitled to ask the Commissioners how it is that such men find their way into the force at all; where they come from in the beginning; *who recommended them, and on what grounds, for employment*. There is no guarantee for the efficiency and good conduct of policemen half so good as careful inquiry into each man's antecedents. Such punishments as the Board can inflict are scarcely any guarantee at all. Military discipline will keep the greatest rascals to their duty, but the Police Commissioners cannot enforce military discipline. They cannot flog, or brand, or shoot a scoundrel, for whom all minor punishments have lost their terrors, and it savors of the ridiculous to menace a man with dismissal from a force in which he earns two dollars a day, for not giving information of projected "descents" to some gambling-house or brothel-keeper, who pays him a still larger sum for doing so. Even if the "perkisits" are not so large as the lawful salary, if they are at all large, your scoundrel will always risk the loss of the salary in order to get them. The only real security for a man's good behavior and faithful discharge of his duties, is his having led an honorable, upright life previously.

In this view of the matter, we must say we think it will be somewhat difficult to satisfy the public that a man who is proved guilty of such offences as those with which our policemen are continually charged, could have shown such a character at the time of his employment as should have justified his admission into the force. We should greatly like to know, for instance, how far such worthies as arrested Mr. Elkin were indebted for their places to good character and good conduct in other walks of life, and how far to political services rendered to some influential patron. A short sketch of the antecedents of each man dismissed for peculation, extortion, and the dirtier sorts of corruption, ought to be published along with his sentence. It would throw some useful light on the organization of the force. A very curious feature in many of the offences now and then brought to light is that the policemen who commit them work in twos and threes. They are evidently not ashamed of one another. Nothing could raise a stronger presumption of the demoralization of the whole body.

Canada and the Prince.

The over-loyal inhabitants of the two Canadas have been excited, for some time past, with rumors that the heir apparent to the British throne, a promising youth of some eighteen years of age, will visit their pine forests, and study the geology of their rocks. Any straw that can possibly indicate the favorable wind that is to waft His Royal Highness to the Canadian haven is eagerly seized, and accordingly we find it gravely stated in the telegram of yesterday, that "several members of the Royal Household, being passengers in the *North Briton*, to Quebec, their mission is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales." But the Canadians, loyal, as they undoubtedly are, to the House of Hanover, and devotedly attached as they have ever shown themselves to the mother country, are not altogether of one mind upon minor points of political economy; and we therefore find that while some veteran enthusiasts, of the tory stripe, are looking forward to a consummation of extravagant hopes in the belief that a federation of the provinces, under a vice-regal head, will now be accomplished—others, of the baser sort, are growling and grumbling at the mere idea of such a change, and forget themselves so far as to speak of the Prince's visit in unfriendly, not to say discourteous, language.

It is altogether improbable that the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada has any political significance. The theory of a federation of the British Provinces, with a Viceroy as their chief, is an exploded fallacy. It could be of no earthly advantage to the Colonies, and its only effect would be to increase their civil expenditure. The sole object of a federation is mutual protection. When a number of states are, singly, too weak to guard their own territory from foreign aggression, they enter into a compact of copartnership, by which all agree to contribute their aid to the general safety and share the expense of a general government. But the British American Provinces are not in need of any such defensive union. They have no possible enemy to guard against; and, if they had, the protection of the mother country answers all the purposes of a federation. It does more; it defrays expenses which, in the event of a federation, must fall upon the people themselves. One of the strongest and most practical arguments used against the foolish ideas of Canadian annexationists some years ago, was that annexation would increase taxation in the Provinces as soon as they became a portion of the American Union; and so it would. The event, if it were within the range of possibility, would be a positive calamity to the British Provinces as long as they were able to enjoy independence under the admirable system of self-government now so fully conceded to them. Canada, like every other country in the world, has doubtless within her limits a sufficient number of dissatisfied spirits—men who are ready to recognize in any temporary misfortune or political mismanagement a sure indication of rottenness at the core. But a very great majority of the people of Canada are perfectly satisfied with the form of Government under which they live, and such progress and improvement as are necessary, they seek to accomplish in a legal and Constitutional way.

The perfect contentment that exists in the Provinces is thoroughly well known in England; and the Imperial Government of the day would never dream of thwarting the well-known wishes of the Canadian people. A Vice-Royalty will never be forced upon them without their consent, nor is it likely that they would hesitate to choose between some weak scion of the Royal House, and the vigorous, intellectual, and hard-working statesmen, who have hitherto represented Her Majesty in the Colonial Government. The visit of the Prince (if he makes it) means simply, that as an intelligent youth, he takes an interest in one of the most thriving Colonies of the British Empire. He wishes to see the New World, and to ascend the throne a wiser man than any of his fathers were before him. Nor is it an unfavorable or discouraging sign that this Royal Prince should be sent to learn all that he can learn from a democratic people and among democratic institutions. It is not unreasonable that he should visit Canada; for he has traveled through countries whose future must interest him far less than its welfare and prosperity. Furthermore, if the Prince of Wales crosses the Atlantic at all, it will be at the special invitation of the Canadians themselves, and if they fail to receive him with proper attention, their conduct will simply be regarded by the world as unmannerly and discourteous.

The Presidential Malaprop.

The President of the United States, speaking through his organ at Washington, is very much exercised in his mind about the New-York Times. His Editorial Excellency evidently labors under the belief that he is engaged in a tremendous newspaper controversy with this journal; and is considerably annoyed to find that the formidable assaults which he makes upon us fail to provoke a fierce and sanguinary conflict. In this there is nothing surprising, for Mr. Buchanan has so thoroughly accustomed himself to the habit of squabbling over personal trifles, that he can hardly conceive of any better use to which a a public writer's time and attention can be put, than to elaborating the replications and rejoinders in which small candidates consume their nervous energy for weeks before a village election.

We happened, the other day, to use a silly and vituperative little article which we found in the columns of the *Constitution* as the text of a brief commentary "upon the importance of independent journalism in the United States." Our feeble and official contemporary has never since been quiet in its mind: and twaddles continually in a very distressing manner, about the failure of the Times to do away with the point of the "reproof" administered to our naughty selves by the solemn palaver-man of the White House. Such extreme imbecility was hardly to have been expected of the accomplished New-York journalist whose services have been retained by Mr. Buchanan for the management of "the organ;" and we can hardly resist the conclusion that the President, inspired by his recent familiar conferences with his bosom-friend and metropolitan mouth piece at the "Soldiers' Home," must really be editing his own paper for the moment.

This hypothesis is made more tenable by the circumstance that the *Constitution* appears just now to have "little Latin, less Greek," and no English at all at its command, as we infer from the fact that we are severely jeered upon for using the respectable word "conciliate" in its primary, accurate and etymological sense, by this quaint censor of the national morals and the national mind.

The President is evidently determined to have an English of his own, as different from the English of Her Majesty and of Lindley Murray as are his notions of executive propriety from those of Washington.

The Little War Cloud in the West.

We publish to-day a full and intelligible account of the difficulty which has sprung up between this country and England in the far West. If an American Colonel in command of a petty post, and an English Colonel at the head of a petty Colony, can drive England and America into a war, we shall shortly be cannonading our dearly beloved cousins across the sea.

But our readers need not be prematurely alarmed by this proposition into closing all their business connections with Liverpool, Manchester and London. The construction of the treaty which makes the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland of Washington Territory the boundary between our own dominions and those of Great Britain, is still open to settlement under the forms of diplomacy; and even if the silly colonists of Victoria should force their Governor into a collision with the resolute officer who has occupied the island of San Juan in the name of the United States, nothing worse would probably come of the matter than the beating off of the British troops and the eventual recall of the unfortunate Col. Douglas by his own Government. It is true that Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, drew up this identical treaty, and that he may therefore be expected to interpret it in a sense hostile to the interests of America; but the public feeling of the country will not for a moment tolerate the armed assertion by Great Britain of any dubious territorial rights on this side of the Atlantic; and the British Government has unquestionably given such instructions to its representatives in British Columbia that nothing short of a direct invasion of admittedly British territory by an American force would entitle any English officer to support at home, in any act of open hostility to the United States or their troops. The attempt to manufacture a northern excitement of San Juan, on the pattern of the "outrages" at San Juan de Nicaragua, may therefore as well be abandoned at once.

The only practical result of the present imbroglio will probably be the immediate decision in our favor of claims which ought never to have been suffered to lie so long in abeyance. Oregon has just been admitted as a State into the Union; and it is essential to the strength and security of our Western Empire that the plain meaning of the treaty stipulation, which gives us the mid-way of the main channel between Vancouver's Island and the Continent for our line of demarcation from British America, should be carried out peremptorily and at once. The command of the great water passage in question belongs both by reason and right to the United States; and the British Government can have no disposition as it can have no motive to interfere with our exercise of that command.

Sectional Conventions.—Ex-Governor Seymour, of this State, blew his silver trumpet rather loudly the other day, at St. Paul's, Minnesota, over the fact that every State, without exception, was represented in the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, while in the Convention which nominated Col. Fremont "there was no man to respond" from "the State where Washington was born," or "the State where Jackson's ashes lie." The Albany *Evening Journal*, prompt to speak for its party, answers by saying:

"This will do for a rhetorical flourish, but it is not true as a matter of fact. At the last Republican National Convention both Virginia and Tennessee were represented, and well represented, too."

The jubilant Ex-Governor is undoubtedly in the wrong; there were gentlemen in the Philadelphia Convention who answered to their names as Delegates from Virginia and from Tennessee, but when it is remembered that Col. Fremont's popular vote, in the former State, was only 291, and in the latter exactly 0, perhaps it may be thought possible to dwell too earnestly upon the "representative" character of the Delegates aforesaid. The Republicans themselves must be of this mind, for many of their leading organs are at this very moment urging the propriety of denying an equal representation, in the National Convention of the party, to those States in which no support at the polls is to be expected by the Republican candidates. Such a proposition offers a curious commentary upon the pretensions of the Republicans to be regarded as a national organization, and lends to Mr. Seymour's "rhetorical flourish" something more than a merely rhetorical weight.

Death of an Old New-York Merchant.—George Griswold, the oldest merchant in the City, and the head of one of the oldest mercantile firms in the country, died on Staten Island, on Monday afternoon, at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Green, Esq., Mr. Griswold was the head of the house of N. L. & G. Griswold, which has been actively engaged in the Canton trade more than half a century. The exact age of Mr. Griswold, we believe, is not known, though he is supposed to have been about 83. He was born in Connecticut, and commenced business in this City in partnership with his elder brother, in 1794, and has for fifty years occupied a prominent position in our mercantile community. During all the revulsions and panics that have convulsed the mercantile world during that period his firm has never suffered in credit. He took an active part in the great enterprises of the country, not only in those of a commercial character but in the religious and educational, and has been renowned for his integrity of character and boldness of enterprise. He was a man of remarkable personal presence, tall, erect and large-framed with a singularly black piercing eye, and a stateliness of manner, which had a striking effect on 'Change. He was the last of the race of mercantile magnates who laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of this City by their intelligent enterprise and integrity of purpose. He had been a member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for forty-two years, and that body will to-day assemble to pay some appropriate tribute to his memory. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in University-place, Dr. Potts,' where his funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States store-ship *Supply*, which sailed for Loando, Coast of Africa, on the 5th inst.: *Commander*, Henry Walke; *Lieutenants*, John Downes, Oscar F. Stanton, George Brown; *Assistant Surgeon*, Alex. M. Vedder; *Acting Master*, Weld N. Allen; *Captain's Clerk and Acting Purser*, Thomas M. Brower; *Purser's Clerk*, Henry A. Walke.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE REPORTED ULTIMATUM TO THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT—GEN. HARNEY'S SEIZURE OF SAN JUAN, ETC.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

There is no truth in the recent statement from Vera Cruz that Minister McLane had presented an *ultimatum*, and demanded an immediate ratification of the treaty; for it is known here that the preliminary points thereof were mutually satisfactory to both this Government and that of the Constitutionalists. It was also understood that if the treaty should be ratified on this basis Mr. McLane himself would return with it to Washington. The main points probably are: The right of way across the northern States of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas, or some other outlet on the Gulf of California, the United States to have the privilege of transporting troops and munitions of war over these routes, and to protect the latter in case of Mexico's inability to do so. In consideration of these grants the United States is to pay four millions of dollars, one-half of which is to be appropriated for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens against Mexico.

A letter from Gen. Vidaurri, just received, speaks in confident terms of the prospects of the Constitutionalists. He was employed in sending troops into the interior of Mexico from Monterey. Arms and ammunitions were several days ago sent him from one of the northern ports of our country.

Gen. Harney has acquainted Lieut.-Gen. Scott with all the circumstances attending his occupation of the island of San Juan. It appears that he had not been previously specifically instructed to take possession, but sent troops thither to protect the twenty-five or thirty Americans residing thereon, who had been included in the taxation limits by the authorities of Washington Territory. Our Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, has no doubt about the island belonging to the United States, but the British Commissioner made issue, and hence the protest of Gov. Douglas. This subject excites much interest in official and diplomatic circles.

The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Hendricks as Commissioner of the Land Office.

The Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Our annual election of State Officers and Members of the Legislature took place to-day. Hiland Hall, the present Governor, was voted for by the Republicans, and the Opposition voted for John G. Saxe, the Democratic nominee. There was no unusual interest manifested, and the returns indicate the reelection of the Republican State Ticket by about the same majority as last year; also a small Republican gain to the Legislature over last year.

In 21 towns, the vote stands: For Governor Hall 5,226; Saxe, 2,657. Republican majority, 2,569. Last year the result in the same towns was as follows: Hall 4 977; Keyes, Democrat, 2,404.

In 60 towns, the Republicans have elected 51 of their candidates for Representatives, against 8 Democrats and one no choice. Last year, the same towns elected 49 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

Maryland Congressional Nominations.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Hon. J. M. Harris was renominated for Congress to day, by the Americans of the Third District.

It is reported that John P. Kennedy is to be the Independent candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, against the Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

New-Jersey Politics.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Opposition and American State Convention meet to-morrow, to nominate a Governor. The delegates are pouring in, and an exciting time is expected.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Senator Douglas arrived last night, at 12 o'clock. He was received at the cars by a number of friends, who accompanied him to his lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel. On the route here the citizens of the different towns greeted him with enthusiasm. At Latrobe deputations from Greensburgh and Pittsburgh waited upon him, escorting him hither. To-day large numbers testified their respect by visiting him. This evening an immense concourse assembled in the street, opposite the hotel, when Judge Douglas addressed them in a speech of an hour's duration, frequently eliciting most enthusiastic plaudits. Mr. Douglas leaves by to-night's train for Columbus, Ohio.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE MILITARY MUSTER AT CONCORD—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Numerous military companies passed through the city to-day *en route* for Camp Massachusetts in Concord, where a three days' encampment and review of the total active force of the State commences to-morrow. Gov. Banks, as Commander-in-Chief, will remain on the ground during the encampment. There are indications of an immense rush to the quiet town of Concord to witness the military display. Gen. Wool, of the United States Army, will be present on Friday. The encampment occupies about 150 acres.

An extra session of the Legislature, called to act on the report of the Committee for Revising the Statutes and Laws of the Commonwealth, assembles to-morrow.

Illinois State Fair.

Freeport, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Illinois State Fair has attracted a large concourse of persons from all parts of the North and West. Fawks' Steam Plow is here; also a new machine by Vandoren & Glover—this latter, besides plowing, digs ditches, reaps grain and stacks it, and mows grass. Sixty-five hundred dollars' worth of prizes will be awarded by the Committee on Thursday.

Brown University Commencement.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The oration before the under graduates of the Societies of Brown University was delivered to-day by Col. E. G. Parker, of Boston. The subject was "Pericles." The poem was delivered by Mortimer Thompson—Doesticks. It was upon "Pluck." Both were well received.

Sailing of the America.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Foreign mails per steamship *America* will close at the Post-Office at 7 A. M. to-morrow, and the steamer will sail at about 9 o'clock.

Mr. McLane's Visit Home.

Mobile, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* left Vera Cruz on the 1st. The *Progreso* says that Mr. McLane avails himself of two month's leave of absence.

Increase of the Capital of the Bank of Havana.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Havana advices of the 2d, state that the capital of the Bank of Havana has been increased to a million dollars, and the Bank has been authorized to issue bills to the amount of double its capital stock.

Memphis Railroad.

Louisville, Monday, Sept. 5.

The Memphis Railroad bridge at Decatur is now repaired, and there is no interruption to the road between Memphis and Charleston.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. Adams, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Board of Supervisors.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX LEVY—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE THOUSAND FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS STRICKEN OUT.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Bell in the Chair.

Supervisor Bell presented a resolution to have the Marine Court-rooms fitted up, and appropriating $800. Referred.

Supervisor Blunt presented a preamble to the effect that as the Supervisors have failed to pass the necessary resolutions providing for the annual tax levy for 1859, and whereas, it is important that the same should be done, they should resolve that the levy be passed with items as prepared by him, which was lost by 6 to 3. (The resolution excluded only the appropriation for Commissioners of Record.) Subsequently Supervisor Bell called up Supervisor Blunt's resolution, when a communication from the Commissioners of Record was read, as follows:

New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.

To the Hon. the Supervisors:

Gentlemen: The undersigned Commissioners of Record would state that the present amount asked for by them will finish the original contract for printing and binding the indices in the Register's Office; and the Commissioners would further state, that no further contracts or engagements requiring money will be made by them, without first submitting the same to the Board of Supervisors, and obtaining their approval. Respectfully,

W. C. WETMORE,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
JONATHAN NATHAN,
} Commissioners of Record.

On motion, the former vote was reconsidered, and the levy was passed as proposed by Mr. Blunt, without the Commissioners of Record's appropriation. Vote, 7 to 2. Affirmative—Bell, Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart, Voorhis, and Weismann. Negative—Briggs and Conner. Absent—Purdy, Tweed, and Roche.

The Board then adjourned to Monday at 3 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Female Physician in Difficulty.—An investigation has been pending before Coroner Schirmer for a day or two past into the cause of death of a woman named Mary E. Bischell, who is alleged to have died from the consequences of an unnatural operation at the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Byrnes, a female physician at No. 168 Thompson-street. The testimony in the matter shows that the deceased had been intimate with a man named William Wright, a real estate agent in Brooklyn, and hoped to conceal the fact by submitting to Mrs. Byrnes' treatment. On the 23d of August she took up her residence at the house of the latter in Thompson street, and died there on Saturday last, as the medical testimony shows, from the effects of mal-practice. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Mrs. Byrnes and Mary Smith, her servant girl, were committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury—the domestic being held as an accessory. The deceased was apparently about 33 years of age. She lived in Brooklyn and was a milliner by occupation.

Fatal Results from the Explosion of Burning Fluid—Two more Victims.—Coroner Jackman held inquests yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the remains of Ann Ryan and Elizabeth Selby, two servant girls, who died on Monday night from the consequences of carelessly handling burning fluid. In the former case, the girl who was employed in the family of the Rev. Mr. White, at New-Brighton, S. I., attempted to fill a lighted lamp, which exploded in her hands. In the latter instance, the deceased, who lived with Mrs. Barns, at No. 134 Orchard-street, attempted to expedite the kindling of a fire by pouring a quantity of the inflammable liquid on the wood. Both accidents occurred on Sunday.

Stabbing and Shooting Affray.—Last evening at about 1 o'clock, some of the parties who had assisted in the primary election in the Eighteenth Ward, got into a difficulty at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, during which John Heagan received a stab in the head. He instantly drew a pistol and fired at a man in the crowd named Patrick O'Brien. The ball entered the groin of the latter, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound. The police being near-by, took both men into custody and had their wounds dressed, and afterwards kept them in a secure place for the night.

The Swindler of the School Teachers to be Tried in Philadelphia.—A telegram was yesterday received by Deputy Carpenter, from Detective Slowey, who is now in Philadelphia, wherein it is stated that the Grand Jury of that city have found indictments against Hiram P. Leslie, on the complaint of two of his victims who reside there. Leslie was expected to arrive at Philadelphia from Washington last night. It would seem that the heartless rascal is in a fair way to receive the reward of his infamous conduct.

Fire in Thompson-street.—About 8½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the rear part of the third floor of the premises No. 100 Thompson-street, occupied by C. H Hought as a cabinet-shop. The firemen were quickly on hand and put it out. Hought's stock was damaged by fire and water about $300. The stock on the second floor, occupied by Richard Wright as a carpenter-shop, was damaged about $100—insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. A policy-shop on the first floor was inundated, but there was nothing in it of value. The building, owned by P. Ayres, was damaged about $100, and insured.

Fire in Seventh-avenue.—The Second District alarm at 2½ o'clock A. M. yesterday, was caused by accidental fire in the grocery store of Lewis Entrick, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The fire was put out by the firemen. Entricks' loss amounted to about $500, and covered by an insurance in the Ætna Insurance Company. The building is owned by a Mr. Bell, and was but slightly damaged.

A Riot in the Ninth Ward.

DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOUS VIEWS THE CAUSE—ARREST OF TEN OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning some thirty to forty Irish laborers, who live in tenement houses in the neighborhood of Greenwich and Eighth avenues, assembled in the little triangular space at the junction of those streets, commonly called Jackson-square, for the purpose of settling, by force of arms, a dispute which they had for some time past endeavored to end peacefully by force of argument. The matter of difference was first mooted about three weeks ago, when most of the combatants were returning from an excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island. Two of the party who had cultivated most intimate acquaintance with the potheen bottle, undertook the perilous job (from which in calmer moments they would have doubtless shrunk) of convincing one another of the unsoundness of his religious opinions. One supposed himself to be a Protestant, the other a Catholic. Each in support of his views was earnest if not logical, argumentative if not abstruse. The dispute waxed warm; each champion gained converts to his creed, and the controversialists being about equally divided, finally concluded that as words seemed to have little effect the point should be settled by recourse to blows. A fight took place and ended about even—neither acknowledging to be vanquished. Three weeks the matter has been nursed, and it was determined on Monday night to bring their difference—which by this time had assumed more of a physical than a spiritual nature—to a decisive settlement. One party had its head-quarters at a liquor saloon on the corner of Thirteenth street and Eighth-avenue, and the other at a similar establishment not far distant. They sallied out with courage, increased by frequent potations, and engaged in a desperate and bloody contest, which lasted for about three minutes. Knives seemed to have been the only weapons used, and they were used with great effect during the brief duration of the fight. Officer Knight first heard of the affray, hastened to the spot and gave the alarm, which brought almost immediate assistance from officers of the Ninth and Sixteenth Precincts. Ten of the belligerents were caught and taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house. They gave their names as George Beatty, William Hackett, William McMann, Owen Clark, Patrick Clark, William Archoold, John Roach, William Greehan, James McCarty, and James Kennedy. Each of the prisoners had one or more severe wounds, and presented a horrible spectacle, with faces and clothes covered with blood. Beatty, especially, was severely if not fatally injured. He had received seven stabs—two in the head, four in the breast and one in the abdomen. Owen Clark was also badly cut in three places on the head, and had an ugly gash on his face. Dr. Ross dressed their wounds, after which seven of them were taken before Justice Kelly, to answer a charge of riot preferred against them by the officers who accomplished the arrest. The Magistrate held them for examination. The other three men were too weak from loss of blood to be taken to prison, and so were placed under the care of physicians. The prisoners evince great unwillingness to make complaints against each other, or to give the names of those who wounded them—looking upon the matter as a sort of family quarrel, which does not concern anybody but themselves, and of which it would be dishonorable to reveal the secrets. It is supposed that several of those who escaped arrest were injured more or less by stabs. Three ugly-looking dirk-knives, stained with blood, were picked up at the scene of the riot by the police, some hours after the affray occurred.

The Goerck-street Explosion.

DEATH OF TWO MORE OF THE INJURED—INVESTIGATION BY CORONER JACKMAN.

Edmund D. Petrie, one of the persons who was injured by the boiler explosion in Goerck-street last Friday, died in the New-York Hospital at a late hour on Monday night. Edward Roach, another victim of this disastrous casualty, expired shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday. Thus far four men have died from injuries received by the explosion.

Inquests upon the bodies of Petrie and Roach, as well as upon that of John Stewart, whose death occurred on Sunday night, were held yesterday, by Coroner Jackman. The evidence elicited did not vary materially from that in the case of Joseph Schade (published in the Times on Monday.) We subjoin, however, the testimony of Mr. John W. Stewart, father of one of the deceased, whose evidence contradicts that of the engineer.

John W. Stewart, deposed—I reside at No. 352 East Twelfth-street; I rented a portion of the premises No. 106 Goerck-street; within a few days after Abraham Bowden, the engineer, was engaged, my son came and told me there was something wrong with the engine; I sent him to investigate the cause of the difficulty, and he found the cylinder filled with water; he complained to Mr. Henry Roach, who had the trouble remedied immediately, and the same thing did not occur again; in regard to the statement made by Bowden that he tried the gauge-cocks three minutes previous to the explosion, I must beg leave to assert that he could not have touched them, on account of their heated condition, for double that length of time previous to the explosion; I believe the boiler to have been a perfectly good and sound one, and capable of carrying more steam than Mr. Roach used; I often tried the gauge-cocks myself, and invariably found plenty of water in the boiler; I do not think the engineer was competent to run an engine, although I am confident that Mr. Roach would not have kept him in his employment had he not believed him to be so; I think those who recommended him as competent are to blame.

Several witnesses testified to the opinion that the explosion was occasioned by a lack of water in the boiler. The Jury, after some time spent in deliberation, returned the following verdict:

"That John Stewart, Edmund D. Petrie and Edward Roach, came to their deaths from scalds received by the bursting of a boiler at No. 106 Goerck-street, on the 2d day of September, 1859, and the cause of said explosion was from the want of a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler. We further exonerate Mr. Roach and the Engineer from all blame."

Mr. Stewart was 19 years of age, and was born in England. Roach was aged 25 years. Mr. Petrie was also an Englishman, and 33 years of age. He came to this country three months since, bringing his wife and four children. The money he brought with him has all been expended in fitting up a home for his family at No. 125 East Eleventh street, and they are left entirely destitute. His remains are to be interred at the expense of his employers.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Political Movements—Senator Broderick—Mr. Latham's Vindication—The Mexican Protectorate—Earthquakes—Miscellaneous News—Later from Oregon and Fraser River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Senator BRODERICK made his "great effort" of the campaign at Sacramento on Tuesday evening last. A party of over 600 admirers chartered a steamboat for that especial occasion, and went up to the meeting (some 120 miles distant) with music and banners. The speech was an utter failure, and so esteemed by the Senator's best friends—a lamentable failure, both in matter, manner and English grammar. He made not the least effort to discuss a principle involved in the canvass, but devoted his entire time to making rank, personal abuse of his colleague, Senator GWIN, and the Hon. M. S. LATHAM, the Administration candidate for Governor. And this is his constant, unvaried course wherever he goes. I beg you to bear the fact in mind; and when, after the election is over, you find the Administration ticket triumphantly elected, don't charge that result as the evidence that California indorses the Lecompton iniquity, and other frauds of the National Administration. If Mr. BRODERICK—the leader of the Anti-Lecomptonites—could fail by his course on the stump to elect the Administration candidates, no power on earth could save the latter.

I sent you recently Mr. LATHAM's vindication of himself from the charge of having attempted to bribe the Supreme Court. The only witness who ever could have spoken intelligently from personal knowledge in regard to the charge was J. R. BEARD, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, through whom it was alleged that the bribery was attempted. Mr. BEARD, you will remember, published an affidavit emphatically denying the allegations of Mr. LATHAM's enemies. But the latter were determined not to be silenced or convinced; so they turned upon their own witness, Mr. BEARD, and charged that his affidavit was adroitly drawn, so as really not to cover the point involved. That gentleman has now swept away the last point of cavil in a public letter, in which he says:

"I have to reiterate, most explicitly, that Mr. LATHAM never did approach me, directly or indirectly, in my official capacity, or as a man, in any way improperly, with regard to the Supreme Court or any of its decisions.

The only source, so far as I know, or believe, of the charge against him, being the fact that, to prevent the loss of property in litigation by the clandestine sailing of the steamship *Underwriter*, thereby defrauding his client, as claimed by him, he requested me to hand the record to the Judges and have them decide the case as soon as possible, and to send him, in the event of his being in San Francisco, the earliest information of the decision of the Court, after it had been filed in my office. For my trouble in communicating this information he desired to remunerate me, no sum being mentioned. Similar requests were made to me by many of the most prominent practioners in the Supreme Court, while I was Clerk of the said Court, and their requests were always cheerfully complied with, and have never been regarded as improper."

It was upon this slender basis that Judge MURRAY, in his enmity to LATHAM, attempted to base his charge of bribery, which he was compelled to abandon at the time when forced to make an investigation:

LELAND STANFORD, Republican candidate for Governor, turns out to have been made of sterner stuff than some had supposed him. It is very evident that when he was nominated certain tricky and corrupt political managers who took part in the Convention, supposed they had in their hands a man whom they could pull down from the ticket any moment: and their purpose was to do this at the right time and sell out the Republican vote to the Broderick party. Mr. STANFORD, I understand, refuses to be sold; and in a recent letter says:

"No consideration shall swerve me from a faithful, conscientious support of the Republican Party, so long as it is my party and the exponent of my principles. I believe its good demands a full Republican ticket in the field, and a Republican organization."

This sort of talk has very much disappointed Mr. BRODERICK and some of his traitorous allies in the Republican ranks.

The recent accounts from the Atlantic side of the Continent, to the effect that Mexico, with the assent of our Government, is about to draw 3,000 volunteers from the United States to "restore peace and order in Mexico, and to constitute the standing army of that country," have been read here with much interest. We think we see in this movement an initiation of the American Protectorate of Mexico. The simplest method probably of bringing about that much to be desired result, is by peacefully throwing into the country a large body of American volunteers by arrangement with the Mexican authorities themselves. These men, under the judicious control of capable officers, would acquire popularity with the natives, overcome their prejudices against foreign soldiery by personal association, and command the general confidence and support by means of the prosperity which would speedily flow in upon the country when once its Government should be made stable by aid of American arms. This accomplished, the road to the Protectorate, to be arranged by treaty, would be comparatively easy—the same troops remaining in the country, maintaining its garrisons, and upholding the Government of the Protectorate. Such a treaty as is here suggested would, of course, contain stipulations for the payment of the expenses of the Protectorate by Mexican revenue; and, on the part of the United States, stability, good government, and the integrity of the Mexican Empire, would be guaranteed.

The *Evening Bulletin*, of this City, commenting upon this subject, in which California has a deep and practical interest, says:

"Chimerical as this project may seem at first glance, its difficulties lessen upon examination. When we remember the popularity of our conquering army in Mexico, at the close of the war, it is easy to anticipate at least equal favor for the American volunteers, who go there now at the request of the Liberal Government, to aid in the establishment of order in that distracted and revolution-torn Republic. To force a Protectorate upon the country, by war, would be a serious undertaking; but, for Mexico to accept it as the peaceful and desired alternative of dissolution, would be so wise a course, and so promotive of every industrial, social and commercial interest, that, if the prejudice against the presence of North American troops is once removed, it ought to be comparatively easy of accomplishment. The present revenues of Mexico; husbanded as they would be by the Protectorate Goverement, would amply suffice to pay all its expenses, secure the interest on a good portion of the Mexican bonds held abroad, and provide a sinking fund for liquidating the principal of the debt. Besides, stable government and the introduction of labor and capital, which it would surely stimulate, would speedily develop the unsurpassed mineral wealth of the country, and thus greatly enhance its revenues. Twenty years of the American Protectorate would elevate our neighbor to the position of a rich and powerful State, fit for incorporation into the American Union, if then desired, or fully able to stand alone and capable (as now it is not) of fulfilling all its obligations towards other members of the family of nations."

We were favored with one of Mother Earth's "great shakes" on Wednesday evening last. The earthquake occurred a little before 10 o'clock, and was conveniently divided into four distinct shocks, all occurring within a few minutes of each other. The last shock was heavy enough to rattle the crockery and windows, but not to create any alarm. The oscillations seemed to be from northwest to southeast.

In one of my recent letters I referred to the mysterious disappearance of Miss HATTIE MAY, of Marysville, who was subsequently discovered by her friends, traveling around the country in company with a man who turns out to be W. P. WILKINS, District-Attorney of Sutter County, and a Democratic candidate for the State Legislature. The statement is that Miss MAY confessed to her father that she had been betrayed by WILKINS. Judge MAY, who is a very respectable gentleman, learning that WILKINS would make a political speech at Wilson's Ferry on the night of the 8th instant, proceeded there, armed, with the intention of taking his life immediately after he should leave the stand. But, in the course of his speech, WILKINS referred to the charge that he had seduced Miss MAY as a base calumny, got up by his political enemies. This so exasperated the father that he immediately drew his pistol and fired, his ball taking effect just below the ribs and passing through him. Although badly wounded, it is thought that he will recover. WILKINS is a married man, has an interesting family, and stood well in the community prior to this affair. MAY was arrested at once, but nobody appearing against him at the examination, he was discharged. Upon hearing that his shot was not likely to prove fatal, he declared, with much warmth, that he would yet finish his work, for WILKINS and he could never live within the limits of the same State.

Among the deaths in this city during the present week is that of Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR, a native of Hartford, Ct., but for several years a resident of San Francisco, and commander of the steamer *New World*. His disease was erysipelas. Capt. S. will be remembered by a host of Californians among you, and his loss will be received with many a tearful regret, for all who knew him were his friends.

Capt. CHARLES STAPLES, of the schooner *Queen of the Bay*, fell down on Commercial-street on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, and died a short time afterwards. A *post-mortem* examination ascertained that death was occasioned by aneurism of the aorta. The deceased was a native of Nantucket, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in his native place.

CARL BERNHEIM, a beautiful little boy about two years of age, badly burned at a fire on Clay-street, on Sunday evening, has since died. His mother, who was very seriously and perhaps also fatally burned, continues in a very critical condition.

ADOLPHUS B. JENKINS, who resided seven miles from Stockton, on the Mokelumne Hill Road, died on 6th August, from the effect of injuries received on the 4th. On the former day, he started from home upon a half-broke mustang, and some time afterwards he was found senseless, a short distance from his residence. His face and head were dreadfully bruised, and it is supposed that he was thrown from the animal, and that his foot caught in the stirrup, causing him to be dragged some distance. The deceased was a native of Georgia, and was about 35 years of age.

WILLIAM BURNSIDES, of Oroville, Deputy Recorder of Butte County, fell from the third-story window of the Merchant's Hotel, in Marysville, on the night of the 6th August, and was so seriously injured that his recovery was at one time considered doubtful, although at last accounts he was "doing well." Had not his fall been broken by a shutter his death would probably have been certain. Mr. BURNSIDES having occasion to rise during the night, imagined for the moment, in his semi-wakeful condition, that he was at his usual lodging, and accordingly stepped out upon what he supposed was a gallery. Hence the fall.

An unknown man, but supposed to be GEORGE GREEN, a native of Ireland, who is said to have a wife and children living in Delaware, committed suicide in this City a day or two ago by taking morphine.

JAMES PORTER, of Missouri, aged 25 years, was killed recently at Hawkinsville, by the caving of a bank.

A man named COLE, who kept the toll-bridge on Shirt Tail Cañon, Placer County, was found murdered on the morning of 7th August. A telegram says that COLE was stabbed in about twenty places. It is not known who did it. The house was fired but did not burn. COLE was about 55 years of age.

JOHN KENZEL, of the firm of TRACY & KENZEL, of Auburn City, was shot at El Dorado, on 8th August, by an Indian, whilst packing a load of provisions to the mines. The weapon used was a Deringer pistol. The ball entered the left side; it is feared he will not recover. The Indian is at large, having first stripped him of his clothes, taking them and making his escape.

DE WITT C. STILLI, formerly of Plumas County, has been convicted on a charge of defrauding ECKMAN, TENNANT & Co., of Marysville, and others of his creditors. It was charged that about the time of failing in business, he burnt his account-books, and omitted subsequently to account for $2,200, remitted to him by his clerk, ALEXANDER RAMSAY, after he had professedly handed over all his property.

OREGON.

Our Portland dates are to the 5th of August. The official returns of the Congressional election have been published. They give the seat to STOUT (Democrat) by only 16 majority! It is not probable that Mr. LOGAN will contest the seat, unless the House of Representatives should be decidedly Republican, as the expenses of such a contest would be heavy.

Ex Senator DELAZON SMITH is about to start a new Democratic paper, to be called the Oregon *Democrat*, which is to be devoted to the welfare of the ex-Senator and his claims on the people of Oregon for a re-election in 1860 to a seat in the U. S. Senate, and at the same time to oppose the Oregon *Statesman*, and Mr. BUSH, the editor, who, it is conceived, carries too many guns for the Hon. Senator.

The Dalles *Journal* has news from Lieut. MULLAN's camp to 26th July, at which time he was at the crossing of St. Joseph's river. [This is the expedition engaged in constructing the overland Fort Benton wagon road.] A strong bridge had been built over the outlet of Pond Lake; thence the road leads up the left bank of the St. Joseph's river. Much of the work is now heavy, and the progress consequently is slow. The Coeur d'Alene Indians had been to visit Lieut. MULLAN in numbers, but profess friendship; their movements were, nevertheless, watched with unceasing vigilance. The Palouse Indians, however, had destroyed all the mile posts, from the 96 mile post back to Snake river, and had burned the grass at all the available camping grounds. This evinced a hostile spirit, and might lead to the destruction of the bridges and other substantial work of the expedition, after Lieut. MULLAN had passed on. The Upper Nez Perces were said to be disposed, if not indeed resolved, to attack Lieut. MULLAN.

The Indians, says the Portland *Advertiser*, have destroyed all the mile-posts set by MULLAN along his road, from Snake river to post No. 96. This is strong evidence of their hostility to the road. Father DE SMET wrote a letter at Mission St. Ignatius in the Bitter Root valley, on 26th July. He reports the Indians peaceably disposed in that section, and says that the Black Feet are very friendly. He was to start forward for Fort Benton and St. Louis forthwith.

Lieut. BONNYCASTLE had just returned from camp on Crooked River, where he left Capt. WALLEN and his party of troops. He reports the road excellent from that point to the Columbia River, which is between John Day's and Deschutes Rivers. Capt. WALLEN is now *en route* to Utah, by way of what is termed "Meek's Cut Off." No doubt exists in the mind of the Lieutenant that a good wagon road will soon be opened from Crooked River to the Columbia.—*Portland Times.*

On 7th of July last a son was born to B. and LUCINDA WHITE, of Polk County, Oregon, and on the 10th—three days later—a daughter was born to the same parties—the last dead. The son is alive, and, with the mother, is doing as well as could be expected.

On the 13th July, at Utsalada, W. T., CHARLES H. GREENMAN came to his death by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun in his own hands. The charge passed through the left groin, inflicting a mortal wound, which he survived only a few minutes. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, New-York, about 31 years of age, and had some friends in California.

The Steilacoom *Herald* estimates the majority for Ex-Governor STEVENS, as Delegate to Congress of Washington Territory, at about 700.

It is proposed to start a new paper at Olympia—politics, Anti-Democratic.

FRASER'S RIVER.

I have already given you, in a separate letter, the principal news of interest in the North—that relating to the San Juan affair. There is nothing else of interest except the following. The *Gazette*, of the 6th August, says:

"Intelligence from the mining region of British Columbia is more cheering than it has been for several months previously, and is likely to continue so as the river recedes. From the present time, until cold weather sets in, any one accustomed to mining labor can make from $5 to $8 a day on the Lower and Middle Fraser, and many are returning to British Columbia from Oregon and Washington, whither they had repaired on the rising of the river, some time since. We make this statement with the simple purpose of setting our present condition fairly before the mining population of California. As proof of this position, we may state that our arrivals of passengers from British Columbia are now small, and quite a brisk trade in staples for miners' consumption is being carried on.

The miners at McDonald's Bar, near Fort Alexander, are represented, in the Victoria *Colonist*, to be making $15 or $20 a day. Above and below the Cañon the miners are doing well."

Tammany Hall Primary Elections.

The elections for delegates to District Conventions, which are to choose delegates to the Democratic State Meeting, took place throughout the City last evening. The balloting was in some places lively, though order universally prevailed. There was but little opposition to the tickets elected. The following is a list of the delegates:

FIRST WARD.

First District Convention—Patrick Maguire, John Haley, G. Doran, Dennis Marmion, Michael Coady.

SECOND WARD.

First District—A. Chancellor, Albert Williams, James Watson, John C. Scheiff, J. P. Williams, Patrick McMahon, A. Heating, Walter Joyce, James Sullivan.

THIRD WARD.

First District—E. Burke, Enoch Smith, James English, Barnet Cole, John Hurley, A. P. Heath, E. Shaffer, M. Haggerty.

Third District—J. C. Tucker.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—William N. Brown, John Sullivan, James Langdon.

Second District—Thomas Coman, Patrick Coyle, Thos. Brown, James Casey, John Kearney, Michael Kearin.

FIFTH WARD.

Third District—W. B. Howenstine, Wm. Bengen, J. H. Sherwood, R. C. McIntyre, James Lawrence, C. Banta, J. T. Henry, J. Howenstine, Wm. L. Herbert.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—William P. Powers.

Second District—Walter Roche, Lawrence Clancy, Thomas Ryan, Owen Kenny, James McCullogh, John Lord.

Fourth District—James E. Kerrigan, John Murphy.

SEVENTH WARD.

Eighth District—C. Hartnedy, Henry Close, Rich. Himmons, James Innes, John Casilear.

Fourth District—James McMahon, Thomas Mack, Pat. Keenan, Michael Shandley.

EIGHTH WARD.

Third District—Peter Crawford, Michael Lorton, John Murphy, Pat. Stavin.

Fifth District—John Wildey, Joseph Woodworth, Aden Doty, Jos. Murphy, G. P. Sherwood.

NINTH WARD.

Fifth District—Wm. Spaulding, John Mack, John Lynch, H. P. Demerest.

Seventh District—John Houghtalin, John Donahue, John Sharkey, James Downing, James Leavey.

TENTH WARD.

Fourth District—J. M. Marsh, John Nugent, William Charlock, Wm. McCaffil, Henry Harrington.

Sixth District—Daniel Sloat, B. H. Willis, D. H. Hunt, John Slowey.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Twelfth District—A. Smith, Mayland Clark, John O'Neil, A. B. Rollins, Peter Bowers, John Reilly, Jacob Snediker.

Eighth District—Henry Wooley, Francis Clark.

TWELFTH WARD.

In this Ward (Seventeenth District) James McHean was elected delegate to the State Convention, with William Harris as substitute.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Eighth District—Ed. Gradly, Pat. H. Collins, T. B. Taylor, John J. Hawkins, James H. Lynch, Chas. Doane.

Sixth District—A. Proudfoot, Wm. B. McManus.

Fourth District—Hugh A. O'Rielly.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Fifth District—John A. Ryer, John Wheeler, D. W. Morris.

Seventh District—Peter Duffy, Archibald Wilson, J. Rumsley, Rich. Murphy.

Tenth District—James J. Gumbleton, Chas. Hamilton.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Sixth District—Pat. Herrigen, Jr., John J. Dymond.

Tenth District—G. H. Ross, Philip Reilly, F. Creamer, Chas. G. Cornell, Wm. Gronert.

Twelfth District—Valentine Lutz, Wm. Murphy.

In the wards omitted in the above list, (each one being an Assembly District,) the following delegates and alternates were elected to the State Convention:

Ninth District—W. N. McIntyre, delegate; Peter Halpin, alternate.

Eleventh District—Peter B. Sweeney, delegate; Nelson J. Waterbury, alternate.

Thirteenth District—Peter Masterson, delegate; John Wilson, alternate.

Fourteenth District—Ed. Cooper, delegate; Richard Murphy, alternate.

Fifteenth District—Andre Froment, delegate; Bernard McCabe, alternate.

Sixteenth District—Bryan McCahill, delegate; Denis McCarthy, alternate.

DEATH OF REV. DR. ROWLAND.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says: "Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D. D., pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church in this city, died at Boston September 4. Dr. Rowland was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1804, and was thus, at his death, 55 years of age. He graduated at Yale College, and for a year after his ordination to the work of the ministry, he acted as an agent to the American Bible Society. His first settlement as a pastor was in 1833, at Fayetteville, North Carolina. From there he was called to the Pearl-street Church in New-York, and was thence called to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was settled for ten years, winning the love of all who knew him. From Honesdale he was called to Park Church in this City, four years since. He was greatly beloved by the people of his charge, to whom he stood more in the relation of a parent than in any endearing connection. Dr. Rowland's father—the Rev. Henry Rowland—was a clergyman in Windsor, Conn. He had three brothers, one of whom, a clergyman of distinction in Ohio, died four years since. Another of his brothers was a lawyer in New-York, now dead, and the third is a merchant in California, now living. He had two sisters, one of whom is living, remaining with him during his last illness."

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Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market. They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now selling for $50. $50. Office No 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.
CAUTION.—No CONNECTION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
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Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.
Those who wish to avail themselves of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE as a medium for advertising, will please send in their advertisements for next week's issue as early as convenient. The space devoted to advertisements is already occupied for the issue of this week. Price $1 per line each insertion. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.
BILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

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Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $60.
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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50 $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30 $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENTS WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO, No. 411 Broadway.

No Man Should Select a Pursuit Until he learns for what nature has best adapted him. Phrenological examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, with charts and full written descriptions of character.

Dress Boots, Promenade Boots.—Before purchasing call and examine the best stock of Boots and Shoes in the City. LORIN BROOKS & SON, No 188 Fulton-st., west of Broadway. Established 1829.

If Demand is the Measure of Superiority, WHITE'S Fall Styles of Hats for Y. G's and gentlemen, excel all others in the market. WHITE,
No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete asortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Fiskle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HEGEMAN—ALLISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, in the new Brick Church, 5th-av., by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. GEORGE HEGEMAN to Miss JENNIE A. ALLISON, all of this City.

THOMSON—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Mr. EUGENE THOMSON to Miss JANIE E., daughter of John Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

TAYLOR—RUGGLES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, by the Pastor the Rev. J. B. Hagany, Mr. EDWARD S. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss JULIA B., daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ruggles, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, EMMA, only child of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 31 East 11th st., without further invitation.

WILLSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Mrs. MARY WILLSEY, relict of Hendrick Willsey, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

Her remains will be conveyed to New-Hamburgh, Duchess County, N. Y., where the funeral will take place, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRISWOLD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening, at the residence of John C. Green, GEORGE GRISWOLD, of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church in University-place, corner of 10th st., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

QUACKINBUSH.—At Hoboken, on Monday evening, Sept. 5, HELEN BOYD, wife of James W. Quackinbush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The Northern Railroad cars leave Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. for Hackensack junction, where stages connect with Hackensack.

MCNULTY.—At Bath, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of Archd. Young, MARY MCNULTY.

Should this meet the notice of any of her friends, will they please call on A. Young, No. 314 Broadway.

MARVIN.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, CLARISSA, widow of Joseph L. Marvin, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family, and also of her sons, David M. and William Marvin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, without further invitation.

HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, WILLIAM HAMMOND, aged 40 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother in law, James Halliday, No. 43 Prince-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WARD.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 4, the Rev. JOHN W. WARD, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, at Rahway. His remains will be taken to Marlborough for interment.

COSTER.—At St. Catharine's, Canada West, on Friday, Sept. 2, HENRY A. COSTER, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 5th-av., without further notice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 477, Sept. 6, 1859.
10, 31, 15, 48, 14, 9, 53, 58, 26, 59, 1, 47, 51.
Class No. 478, Sept. 6, 1859.
37, 14, 52, 33, 20, 9, 5, 30, 18, 3, 16, 35, 71.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 474, Extra, Sept. 5, 1859.
20, 69, 39, 72, 67, 9, 10, 44, 33, 6, 45, 66, 41.
Class No. 475, Sept. 6, 1859.
34, 10, 36, 54, 63, 46, 64, 72, 39, 76, 27, 65, 70.
Class No. 476, Extra Sept. 6, 1859.
36, 37, 31, 2, 47, 58, 43, 71, 4, 26, 62, 46.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $23 TO $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.
PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PATTERNS AND RIGHTS FOR MAKING AND VENDING THE ABOVE RANGES HAD ON APPLICATION AS ABOVE.

$1,000 IF NOT TRUE.
KENNEBUNK LANDING, Me., Aug. 20, 1859.
DR. TOBIAS.
I have sold your Liniment four years; it has given universal satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle and never had one returned. I have also used it in my family for rheumatism, sprains, headache, toothache and coughs and am sure no family will be without it after once using it. One case I must name—a young man fell from the bow of a ship and badly sprained his shoulder and injured his neck. A physician was called and treated his case three days without relief. I went to see him and induced him to try your Venetian Liniment. He used one bottle and the second day he came to my store. It surprised me and all who saw him to see how wonderful had been the effects of your Liniment. Many certificates of cures I could send you, but thinking that I could aid sufferers in letting them know the qualities of your medicine.
I am yours, truly,
SAMUEL B. JELLESON.
DEPOT, 56 CORTLANDT ST.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO,
No. 631 Broadway, invite the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS
to an excellent assortment of plain, white and richly decorated
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESERT, TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS.
PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT
TABLE GLASS,
SILVER PLATED
TEA SETS URNS, COVERED
DISHES. CASTERS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
all of which they offer to buyers at a small advance from cost.

THE DYSPEPTIC, NERVOUS, WEAK INVALID,
WITH DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AGUE, CHILLS, FEVER, &c.,
Are conscientiously assured that the tonic, alterative, antifebrile and alterative qualities in Farquar's Medicated California Wine or Brandy would benefit them. 'Tis pure juice of the grape. As a general drink delicious. Quart bottles $1. At No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and HAYES, Brooklyn.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR,
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
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STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
These engines, we find, are fast becoming "institutions" of our country. Their economy and safety now seem to be beyond all question. The Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad told a friend of ours a few days ago, that at one of the stations where it formerly cost them $50 to $60 per month to pump the water, they do it now with an "Ericsson's Caloric," at a cost not exceeding $3 per month.
The expense of running the Ericsson's Caloric Engine, used in printing the *Penny Press*, has been for six months but $15, while that of steam with the necessary help for same time, would have cost upwards of $400. Such are facts.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane st.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS'
on the Labels and Bottles: all other kinds are *worthless imitations and villainous compounds.*
This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Wholesale agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New-York.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
Member of the College of Surgeons, Paris,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST
to his Majesty,
THE KING OF BAVARIA,
and many of the principal sovereigns and dignitaries of Europe.
No. 74 5th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.

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FOR GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS,
$1 and upwards per 1,000; cheaper than wrapping paper.
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WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Is supplied to dealers at the Publisher's lowest rates, by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

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Money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware and all kinds of personal property. Apply to JOHN J. LEVY, No 45 6th av., near 4th-st. N. B.—Private entrance by ringing the hall-door bell.

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NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
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With other new features. Together with all the matter of previous editions. In one volume of
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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
With important improvements.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH.
It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt, requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility.
THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
GOOD NEWS—*From the Christian Advocate and Journal.*—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of 25 ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald.*
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An almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post.*
The machine for family use.—*Advocate and Journal.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evangelist.*
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
A triumph of mechanical genius.—*Ure's Dictionary.*
In looking for the best see these.—*Examiner.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intelligencer.*
A swift fingered sister of charity.—*S. S. Advocate.*
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
A benefaction of the age.—*Putnam's Monthly.*
It is an American institution.—*Knickerbocker.*
A complete success.—*National Magazine.*
Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.*
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
Beyond all question, the machines.—*Life Illustrated.*
The stitch cannot be unraveled.—*Am. Agriculturist.*
They maintain the preeminence.—*Express.*
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Water-Cure.*
Our household is in ecstacies with it.—*Porter's Spirit.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Journal.*
Its superiority is obvious.—*Household Words.*
Hand sewing cannot equal it.—*The Tablet.*
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News.*
Are preëminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal.*
Unrivalled in every quality.—*Day Book.*
It has no superior.—*Dispatch.*
Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette.*
Have no equal in family use.—*Musical World.*
The best suited for sewing.—*Mining Journal.*
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine.*
It combines every essential.—*Living Age.*
Vastly superior to all other.—*Golden Prize.*
We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*
I find your machine invaluable. I have used it a year, and it has never been out of order. The stitch is very durable, and can be adapted to fine or coarse materials. It works with the rapidity of a dozen hands; saves much time, fatigue and expense. One of your machines is used in my father's family, another in the household of a sister, and others by various friends. The opinions of all accord with that I have just expressed.
MRS. ANN CORA RITCHIE.
Of it we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactors of the age and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman.
MRS E. OAKES SMITH.
Mrs. Vinton desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your Sewing Machine. I may add that, judging from the frequency of the rapid tick of this machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the Sewing Machine, among its other excellences, is a household economy.
REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON.
Your admirable *Needlewoman* is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it, or starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last, I am thankful that there is a Machine Woman that can not be oppressed nor kept in suffering.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
I regard it as the best instrument I have seen, for neatness, variety, rapidity and beauty of performance. Its introduction among the families of our land will be a benefaction and a blessing to mothers and daughters.
The Rev D. G. ABBOTT, Spingler Institute.
There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. Judge MEIGS, American Institute.
The most practical invention adapted to common use.
Com Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore.
It will work as great a change in the family as railways have in States. Hon. N. P. BANKS.
The machine has given the highest satisfaction. It is indeed a household treasure. It runs with ease and velocity, makes a beautiful stitch, and has not once got out of repair. T. S. ARTHUR, *Arthur's Home Mag.*

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GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17, arriving here about Sept. 29, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 35 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is beyond question the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies thirty cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
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Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal st., between Bowery and Mott-st.
Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding at the manufactory.
Full-sized double hair mattresses, from $8 up.
Full-sized double corn-husk mattresses, $3 50.
Paillasses, per pair, $2 50.
A good bed, bolster and two pillows, from $4 up.
Parties wishing bedding of any description can save 50 per cent. by purchasing direct from the manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st.

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ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-bugs, and other insects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will clean houses, ships, public buildings, &c., with this Powder, and warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists, at the old Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway, and by Mr. Leavenworth, Brooklyn. The immense success of LYON'S Powder has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different startling names. This Powder has been tested in New-York for thirteen years. To prevent further fraud it is now changed to glass cannisters, with our initials (B. & P.) blown in. Be particular what you inquire for. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to Rats and Mice.
BARNES & PARK successors to E. LYON, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 577 Greenwich st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes, G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
And all Druggists. General Agents.

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AND CORDAGE
Will find it to their interest to call upon
E. VANDERHOOF,
No. 171 West-st.

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CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
NO. 298 BROADWAY,
Between Reade and Duane-sts., New-York.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
From the New-York Tribune (adv.)
The Graefenberg Family Remedies are most reliable in the universal and distressing diseases of Women, they remedies are gentle, judicious, and surely effective.
OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
The letters addressed by the Graefenberg Company to the leading physicians and professors of medical science in this country, have resulted in the proof that the medical profession are still without remedies for the cure of these torturing and common diseases of women which are met with in every family, and that every deep-seated or difficult case must remain uncured unless treated upon the principles advocated by the Medical Board of the Graefenberg Company.
It is with feelings of great pride that the investigating committees appointed by the Graefenberg Institution announce that the great change in public sentiment, which has resulted in teaching women to understand themselves and to cure their own sex, has been traced in a great degree to the arguments and publications of the Graefenberg Company for the last twelve years. Formerly the physiology and anatomy and diseases of the female sex were never taught them; now the leading female seminaries in the land make this an important branch of study, under the charge of able female preceptors. Once woman was not allowed to enter the sick-room except as a nurse; now, there are many who are bright and shining ornaments to the medical profession. If the Graefenberg Company had never issued a remedy, they claim that in the salutary reformation they have been mainly instrumental in effecting upon these points they would have conferred a lasting benefit upon the human race.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in an editorial article upon these things, says: "Michelet, in his extraordinary book, treats of woman as if she were always an invalid. Physicians know that nine tenths of their practice is afforded by women."
Michelet also makes the following remark, the truth of which will appeal to every wife and mother: "Woman is not prepared for the duties of married life, either mentally or physically."
To educate woman, to make her truly cultivated, refined and Christian, and to enable her to know enough to preserve health if possible, and to restore it when diseased has been one of the great ends resulting from the incorporation of The Graefenberg Company.
THE FAMILY MEDICINES prepared by The Graefenberg Company consist of eleven remedies. They are prepared by a skillful physician, and are confidently offered as the best in the world. Full notices of them, and of all diseases incident to this country, will be found in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, a medical work for family use and instruction, of 300 pages—elegantly illustrated with colored engravings. *It is forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country, on the receipt of twenty-five cents.*
In offering the following testimonials we desire to say that, some years since, finding the letters and certificates multiply to a cumbersome degree, we submitted them to several gentlemen of eminent position, requesting a public statement regarding them. Among these, the Rev N. Bangs, D. D., of the Methodist Church, and Francis Hall, editor and publisher of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, spoke as follows:
I hereby certify that I have examined a large number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying they seem to be genuine, and entitled to the confidence of the public. My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL,
Ed. and Prop'r N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are, therefore, entitled to the confidence of the public.
N. BANGS, D.D.,
Of the Methodist Church.
Certificates regarding the efficacy of the Graefenberg Medicines have been published from the Rev. D. Jones, Methodist Clergyman, Dodgeville, Wis; the Rev. PETER SHARP, Methodist Clergyman, Ridgeway, Mich.; the Rev. C. A. FOX, Baptist Clergyman, Spencer, N. Y.; the Rev. T. D. FLEURY, Methodist Clergyman, Hartford, N. C.; the Rev. C. H. DISBROW, Episcopal Clergyman, Suffolk, Va.
I am a Methodist clergyman. My heart has fairly ached to witness the feeble health of women, as I have traveled my circuit, preaching the Gospel. I thank God, however, that I have seen all these diseases give way to the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, wherever it has been used.
REV. PETER SHARP, Ridgeway, Mich.
I cannot find words to express my thanks to the medical adviser of the Graefenberg Company, whose prescription of their Catholicon, together with his able and kind advice, was the means, under Heaven, of restoring me to entire health, after years of misery, and the failure of the best physicians in the country to afford me any relief. KATE H. HAMBLETON, Wilmington, Del.
PITTSFIELD, N. H., Sept. 5, 1859.
I send you one dollar, for which you will please send me your Graefenberg Vegetable Pills. Your medicine for females is working wonders.
DANIEL PHILBRICK, Pittsfield, N. H.
Certificates regarding the Graefenberg Company's Medicines and Marshall's Uterine Catholicon have been published from—
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., *Prop'r Barnum's Am. Museum.*
Hon. JOHN B. BRIGGS, *President Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.*
W. D. PARSONS, Esq., *Pub. N. Y. Daily and Weekly News.*
Hon. J. M. WYCKOFF, *Pres. Melville Gold Mines, Va.*
Gov. WM. SMITH, *Governor of Virginia.*
Gov. JAS. D. WESTCOTT, *Governor of Florida.*
Hon. D. P. BARHYDT, *U. S. Commissioner to G. Britain.*
Dr. A. A. HAYES, *State Chemist and Assayer, Mass.*,
and many other eminent men. These certificates are explicit regarding the great value of the Graefenberg family medicines in the diseases for which they are recommended and ample and undoubted testimony is at the service of all interested.
In connection with the diseases of women for which the Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is offered as a certain cure, Miss Catharine Beecher, in "Letters to the People," page 129, says: "I have nine sisters and sisters-in-law, and fourteen female cousins, all married, and all delicate and ailing. Amid the immense circle of my friends and acquaintance I cannot recall ten married ladies, born in this century and country, who are perfectly healthy."
In all of these cases, however, where the GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON has been used, we must say health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and ladies have become robust, strong, vigorous, and healthy.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON IS SO WIDELY KNOWN FOR ITS UNIFORM CURATIVE ACTION IN ALL THOSE DISEASES OF WOMEN TERMED UTERINE, AND WHICH ARE SO PREVALENT IN EVERY FAMILY, THAT IT HAS BECOME A HOUSEHOLD WORD.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is offered as a certain cure in cases accompanied with the following symptoms:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—
Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pains—
Crawling and pain in the spine and between the shoulders—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of urine with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or irritation in the uterine organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—
Red face—Nervous twitching—Starting—Constipation—
Irritable temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence, bloated and irregular bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the uterine organs—
Numbness and pains in the limbs.
The above symptoms are not usually met with in any one case, but they accompany local uterine difficulties, and show that the general system is sympathizing with and becoming debilitated by the local trouble. In all such cases an immediate resort to the remedy will restore health. All suppressions in young girls, and the cough and decline so commonly attending them in the young, are relieved quickly and surely by the Catholicon.
Price $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.
CAUTION
AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.
Address letters and orders to
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Secretary and Consulting Physician, Graefenberg Company, No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. Bridge concerning their health with perfect confidence.
If medicines are not ordered, and an extended opinion is required, the letter must contain one dollar to insure reply.
PERSONAL CONSULTATION MAY BE HAD WITH DR. BRIDGE AT THE CONSULTING ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTION, NO. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, AND 3 TO 4.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WHY WILL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and Publishers throw away their money in advertising in worthless newspapers, when they can send circulars to the very parties they want to reach at one-tenth of the cost? The advertiser has CLASSIFIED LISTS of all business men in the United States, which he will furnish on the most moderate terms. Address, for fuller information, M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

JUST ARRIVED.
A large invoice of the finest Hungarian Wines, Brandies and Wine Vinegar, all warranted pure and unadulterated, which we offer for sale at extremely low prices, viz:
Old Sherry Wine, $12 per dozen.
Hungarian Brandy, $9 per dozen, and $3 per gallon.
Wine Vinegar, $2 per dozen, and 50 cents per gallon.
Sample Cases, $4, containing 4 bottles white, 4 bottles red, 2 bottles dessert, and 2 bottles brandy. All other wines constantly on hand.
N. B.—Before you buy anywhere else, please call and examine the above articles.
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
IMPORTERS OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &C.,
NO. 170 WATER-ST.

DR. L. PROUDFOOT HAS RETURNED to this City with health much improved, and has resumed the practice of his profession of medicine and surgery, &c., at No. 113 4th av., next to the corner of 12th st.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 38 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting. The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 38 West 25th-st. Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the **HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,** At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, Offers Board and tuition for $126 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals. This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with large facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

ELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MRS. HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway. N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 15th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2. M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIAVTE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$82 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts, an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 70 West 22d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH school, No. 837 6th-av., (one door above 48th st.) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE. UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place. The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of this institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOT, Spingler Institute, New-York.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:

The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.

Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.

The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859.

For Catalogues and further information, address DR. A. L. KENNEDY, President of Faculty.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST., Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New-York. **REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.**

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Academic year commences Sept. 7. For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees. POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC, No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL. THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st st., near 5th-av.

The Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D.; the Rev. Wm Adams, D. D.; the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.; the Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; William C. Bryant, Esq.; J. P. Batchelder, M. D.; Jacob Reese, Esq.; Samuel Bowne, Esq.; Horace H. Day, Esq.;—We, with many others, most cordially and highly recommend Miss COOPER'S School to the friends of polite and thorough education. The location of the School is admirable, very convenient of access for pupils residing at a distance in the City. The 5th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. cars or omnibuses will bring pupils within a few doors of the School.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council-room. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y. UNIVERSITY, Washington square, Aug. 29, 1859.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re-opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals. JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No 68 West 38th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 38th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York City. Prof. S. J. SEDGWICK, Principal, assisted by nine teachers.

Building 100 feet by 50, five stories high. Appointments throughout of the first order, and the finest Gymnasium in the United States.

BOARDING PUPILS.—Reference to well known gentlemen at the South. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing as above.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av. Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14. An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or WERNER BJERG, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR BASSINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 378 Post office, Brooklyn.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, beautifully situated, nine miles from Jersey City. Studies comprise English branches, classics, English literature, mathematics, modern languages, also theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six. Address, for circulars, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or care of SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th st., WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 825 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st, between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DAVID DONZEL, No. 625 Broadway, having a few hours to dispose of, would be happy to devote them in giving French lessons in some schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. D. refers to Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av, has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 397 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MME. LOUISE ABEL WILL RECEIVE A few advanced pupils for piano, and commence for the season on Monday, Sept. 19, 1859. Application to be made at Mr CHICKERING'S, No. 694 Broadway, or at F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars gratis. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Hall & Sons, *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—A YOUNG MAN desires to obtain a situation in a Military Institute, (or one where military tactics are about being introduced,) as instructor. He has had considerable experience in instructing young gentlemen. All letters, containing description of schools, &c., and addressed to V. M. HODGSON, White Plains, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one experienced and well qualified to give a thorough English education in the higher branches; must also be fully competent to teach French, and speak it fluently; to a competent person a liberal compensation will be paid. Address, with reference, H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,805 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English Branches, French, German, the rudiments of Latin, drawing, embroidery and Calisthenics. Address A., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., Union-square Post-office. References exchanged.

A GRADUATE, WELL VERSED IN THE classics, German, French and music, is open for an engagement. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials for character, experience and ability. South or West preferred. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON, 411 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools, or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,299 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, FROM ENGLAND, WISHES TO form an engagement as governess. She is qualified to teach English, French, piano forte, drawing and flower painting. References to clergymen. Address A. I. N., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS. J. W. SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad st., have just received a fine lot of Flower Roots from the well-known florists of Haarlem, Holland, Aut Roozen, and H. De Lange & Bro., which they offer for sale.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ELIZABETH, SEPT. 13, 14, 15 AND 16, 1859.

The Committee of Elizabeth offer as a Special Premium One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, as follows:
Fifty Dollars for the fastest trotting Horse or Mare. ($50.)
Fifty Dollars for the fastest trotting pair of matched or fancy matched Horses or Mares. ($50.)
Fifty Dollars for the best trotting Stallion. ($50.)
Trial of speed to take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 15 and 16.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$56 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 26	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES. Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

BULLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE DEVON bull (imported) two years old; one Durham bull, bred in this country, three years old. As the owner has no further use for them they will be sold cheap. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers st.

PREMIUM STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—100,000 plants, comprising all the finest varieties, at low prices. Priced catalogues of these and all bulbous flowers mailed to applicants, and at No. 308 Broadway. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, gentle and fit for family use. For particulars inquire at No. 32 South William-st.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st st., near 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife, without children, one large, well furnished room, on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A LARGE brown stone front house pleasantly located would take one or two gentlemen to board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, &c., in house. Apply at No. 101 South 9th st., Williamsburgh. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor. House with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a good location east of 6th av. and not above 35th-st. Advertisers will furnish their own rooms except carpets and linen. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with particulars as to terms, location, number in family, &c., C., Box 723 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, wife and child (5 years old) in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. The best of reference given and required. Address, stating situation, terms, &c., W. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the beautifully-located modern brown-stone house No. 49 Columbia-street, near Fulton Ferry. A gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen can now be accommodated. The appointments of the house are first-class.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and good board. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-street, within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD.—A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY A gentleman and his wife in a private family. Location central. Address M. A., No. 695 Broadway, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks st.

NO. 108 BLEECKER-ST.—FAMILIES REQUIRING board for the Winter will find large apartments, furnished and unfurnished, in suits and single rooms. A good table, clean and airy rooms. Also, large rooms to accommodate three gentlemen. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO procure board in a private family, where she can have an opportunity to give lessons upon the piano forte in payment of her board. She has had considerable experience in teaching, and is a thorough pianist. References exchanged. Address M., Brooklyn Post office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with private table will be let to a desirable party. The accommodations are first-class in every respect, and ample for a good sized family. Reference given to those desiring to locate permanently. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD.—The second floor, and rooms on the third floor, with closets bath, gas, &c., to let with board, at No. 52 East 16th-st. A quiet central location, near Union-square. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished as required. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—THE WHOLE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, bath-room adjoining, to gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, at No. 107 Clinton-place, 8th st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A modern-built private house, desirably furnished apartments. First class references given and required. Apply at No 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD OR WITHOUT—A beautiful suite of rooms with every convenience attached, of bath, gas, closets, &c. Apply at No. 278 4th-av., near 22d-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom to let in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen; partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD— Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS— With board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT PATENT LIGHTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859.

On petition of THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Nov. 12, 1845, for an improvement in "Vault Covers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place Nov. 12, 1859.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, Oct. 24, next, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed Oct 10; depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered also, that this notice be published in the *Constitution*, Washington, D.C., and *Daily News*, New-York, once a week for three weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before Oct. 24, next, the day of hearing. WILLIAM D. BISHOP, Commissioner of Patents.

BUILDING MATERIALS. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S IRON WORKS, Nos. 135 and 143 Centre st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS.
FIRE PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GROTE & ROTH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. CHARLES GROTE will settle the affairs of the firm at No 9 Henry-st. CHARLES GROTE, CHARLES ROTH. NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1859.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEAM POWER, floors 50x75 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further particulars, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 325 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story English basement house No. 293 West 19th-st., built in the best manner. Croton water, hot and cold, to fourth story, front and rear vaults, Cone furnace, rear stairway, gas fixtures complete, speaking trumpets, &c.; large mirror in centre of parlor. Will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. For particulars apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., or No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FEW MINUTES walk from the principal ferries, a nice cottage house, containing thirteen rooms and a pantry, and having the Ridgewood Water and gas, fixtures, &c., all in good repair. Good yard, with wood-shed, grape-vine, arbor, &c. Rent, to a good tenant, $300 per annum. Possession 1st of October. Inquire on the premises, No. 11 Prince-st.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water, hot and cold; bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c.; has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 301 Lexington-av., near 39th-st.; house recently modernized; has modern improvements, gas fixtures, vault, &c.; also, three-story high stoop brick house No 6 1st-st., near Bowery; has gas, range, bath, &c., and immediate possession. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No 161 Allen-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THREE stories, basement and under-cellar, No. 63 North-Moore st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low to a small family, with immediate possession. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay, corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 23d st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C C & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET—ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER of Bleecker and Greene sts.; a good stand for a grocery or saloon. Also, dwelling over same; has been occupied as a first class boarding-house. Also, a small store, No. 188 Greene st., next to corner Bleecker. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 324 WEST TWENTY-SECOND st., furnished or unfurnished, and possession can be had immediately. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. For terms inquire on the premises, or of BRODHEAD & STORM, No. 201 Chambers st. and No. 193 Reade st.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first class boarding-house or hotel. It will be let as it now is or raised another story, which will add 18 rooms. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.—BASEMENT, FIRST AND SECOND floor, 75 by 75, of the new building, 7th st and 3d-av., opposite the new Tompkins Market, well situated for public purposes; the third floor now head-quarters of the National Guard. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 146 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST. Rent $1,100 per annum. Also, No. 162 East 13th st. Rent $700 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, UNTIL May next, in South-Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries. Is in good order, with modern conveniences. Apply at No. 82 West Warren-st. Rent $900 per year.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WAVERLEY place. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS', No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 134 Vanderbilt av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

OFFICE AND LOFTS TO LET—NO. 212 Pearl, corner Fletcher-st. Apply to WOLFE, DASH & FISHER, No. 38 Warren st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON THE HARLEM RIVER Heights, a short distance from the Mott Haven dépôt. The situation is very beautiful and the house of the first class; hot and cold water, heaters, &c.; capital stable, 4 stall; carriage house, gardener's house; in fact, everything complete; the garden and lawn well stocked with the choicest plants, fruit and evergreen trees; boating and salt water bathing convenient, and is as accessible as an up town residence; 35 minutes by steam or boat 45. Seventy five per cent. of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to GEORGE RICHMOND, 587 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post-office.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'s Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

AT FORT HAMILTON—TO LET—A HOUSE situated on the bank opposite Fort Lafayette. The location is as healthy and pleasant as any at Fort Hamilton, commanding an extensive view of the upper and lower Harbor. The house is almost new; it has two parlors, a large dining-room and cellar kitchen, with a range, six chambers and an attic. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CROCKER, at the Fort Hamilton Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm, of 90 acres, within seven minutes' walk of the dépôt at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are commodious and in perfect order, surrounded by a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, and supplied by pure spring water, forced up by an hydraulic ram. For further particulars inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, one acre of ground; buildings in fine order; possession Spring of 1860; now rented. Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, Station master at dépôt, or address J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No 113 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE COTTAGE dwellings, at Astoria, L. I., with gardens, fruit trees and shrubbery attached; ground is 100x200 feet; also, building sites. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs, new, original and complete, or made to order, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office, No. 187 Broadway.

FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called "Grassland," situated within one mile and overlooking the City of Petersburgh, containing 255 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed out-houses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stocks, &c.

This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia.

The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated 15 miles from the City of Petersburgh, containing 588 acres and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this tract is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c.

The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

Address me, Winterpock Post office, Chesterfield County, Va., JAMES H. COX.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles northwest from New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $15,000. Terms will be made easy. Address H. H CORNING, on the premises or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—AT STONE-HOUSE Plains, about two miles from the West Bloomfield dépôt. It contains thirty acres, six of which are covered with fine chestnut timber, the remainder fine tillable land in good condition; four acres are covered with a young, thrifty apple orchard of fine varieties; it contains also a large, never failing sulphur spring. Price low, terms moderate. Inquire of HENRY A. SPEAR, Esq., Stone-House Plains, two miles north of the dépôt, on the Telegraph road.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

2,000 ACRES OF SELECTED LANDS IN Wisconsin, near present settlements, will be exchanged for a stock of goods, or real estate in this City, or sold very low for cash, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

WISCONSIN LAND.—5,000 ACRES OF CHOICE farming land in the central counties of Wisconsin, selected several years ago with great care. Will be sold very low for cash or other good property. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 191 Broadway.

FRUIT FARM AT NYACK FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with abundance of apples, pears, grapes, &c., and a fine river view. Also, other farms, cottages and country seats. S. EDDY & Co., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, a few rods from Washington-square and a few doors from the new marble church, one of the finest in the City; it is the best built house in that part of the City, containing all the modern conveniences; five mirrors, gas fixtures, oil cloths and cornices will be sold with the house; possession given immediately. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT first-class house and lot No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house which is 25 feet 4 inches by 67 feet, contains all the latest improvements, gas and water throughout, bath-room, &c.; the first and second stories being three rooms deep; lot 92 feet in depth. Apply to H. L. ATHARTON, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th st., the corner to two adjoining houses, brown stone, full-sized fronts, three story and basement, with space of three to six feet between roof and ceiling of third story; first class; all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE modern three story and attic house No. 165 West 29th-st., neatly and newly furnished, is offered for sale, the owner going abroad. The lot is 20½ feet by half the block, and the house about 47 feet deep. It has all the modern improvements and is ready for immediate occupation. For particulars apply on the premises.

NO. 120 EAST TWELFTH-STREET—FOR sale a first class 4-story, stone front, high stoop, House, containing all modern improvements. Freshly and completely painted and decorated, and in perfect order. An early possession can be had. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order, will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE ON THE FIFTH-AV., near 14th st, a first-class dwelling; lot 26 feet front, with stable attached, and all in perfect order. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house, 25x60 feet, with all the modern improvements, and perfect in every part, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill; the first house west of 4th-av., on 36th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, corner of 6th-av. and 46th st.; 20x50 feet, four-stories and basement, gas, bath, &c., &c.; desirable for a grocer, &c. Apply to RICHARD PEYTON, or S. W. CRONK, corner of 9th av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE HIGH-STOOP house, No. 71 East 12th st., with all the modern improvements; possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front houses, in 46th, 47th and 48th sts. Price from $9,500 to $12,000. Inquire of ROBT. H. COBURN, in store west side of 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN—FOR sale, a neat three story brick house, built in a substantial manner; good yard with fine grape vine. Must be sold this week. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, or part of a large one, for a family of two persons and servant only; no children; location must be below 38th st., and east of 6th-av.; will pay $500 or $600 a year for suitable accommodations, and, if taking part of a house, will give the other occupants unexceptionable references, and require the same. Address, with full particulars, E., Box No. 723 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE ON A LEASE— Between 4th and 6th avs., and between 18th and 35th sts.; high stoop and three or four stories; possession wanted in October. Address, with terms, B, Box No. 1,881 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF MODERATE dimensions, for a small family, from about 1st November next, for six months; in vicinity of Union-square preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,411 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION. THIS DAY, Wednesday, Sept. 7, At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, By order of Executors.

20 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co	$53 each.
40 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
25 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	50 each.

Regular Stock Sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 144 VALUABLE LOTS on 3d and 4th avs., 97th, 98th and 99th sts., Yorkville. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:
On 3d-av., 8 lots, W. S., bet 97th and 98th sts.
On 3d-av., 8 lots, W. S., bet. 98th and 99th sts.
On 4th-av., 8 lots, E. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 4th-av., 8 lots, E. S., bet 98th and 99th sts.
On 97th-st., 28 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
On 98th-st., 28 lots, S. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
On 98th-st., 28 lots, N. S., bet 3d and 4th avs.
On 99th-st., 28 lots, S. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
The above comprise the well-known property occupied for many years by Mr. S. M. LEVINGSTON as a nursery and garden; ON THE PREMISES ARE SEVERAL DWELLING, GREEN AND HOT HOUSES, which will be sold with the lots on which they respectively stand. The whole will be sold in lots, with liberal privileges. The TITLE IS INDISPUTABLE, printed abstracts of which will be furnished to purchasers. The 3d-av. cars pass the property every few minutes. It is believed that the above COMPRISE TWO OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE BLOCKS now to be subdivided above 42d-st. One-half can remain. Maps, &c., No. 7 Pine-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
OPENING SALE OF THE FALL SEASON.—J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, covered in plush, brocatel and hair-cloth; also, chairs, tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chamber suites, &c., &c. Also, oil-paintings, mirrors, China ware, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, FANCY dry goods, hosiery, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water, at the store of Jas. W. C. Anderson, No. 667 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the entire stock, partially damaged by fire on the night of the 3d August, consisting, in part, of a large and varied assortment of hosiery, about 100 dozen fine kid gloves, dress trimmings of all descriptions, embroideries, opera glasses, fancy goods, fans, writing desks, reticules, &c., &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture, &c., of a three-story house, consisting of elegant carpets, oil-cloths, French cottage and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; China, glass, and silver ware; also, a parlor suite, piano, &c. A good chance for families and others.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 600 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of new and seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues and samples will be ready on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
6,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 7TH-ST. NEAR 3D-AV.—all the furniture, carpets, pianoforte, gas chandeliers, crockery, silver and glassware, looking glasses, very large size, parlor ornaments, &c., &c., contained in the dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 28, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, who, by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector. CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 235 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3" Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases. Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

NEW AND PERFECT REMEDY FROM INDIA, FOR SECRET DISORDERS.—THE CEYLONICA CORDIAL.—This remedy, which derives its name from a pungent plant which grows only in a valley in the island of Ceylon, has long been known to the "Wise Men of the East," and as one of the results of the mutinous war in India, was lately introduced into England, through the return of the British army, and by a special agency into this country. The secret excesses attending the arrival of the English soldiers in India were terrible, and every species of secret disease suddenly spread throughout the camp. The usual remedies known to the medical staff proved wholly insufficient, as they have everywhere been found to be. At this critical juncture, this remedy was communicated by the savans of India. Although the pernicious intercourse could not be controlled, the terrible consequences were, by the use of this Cordial, almost wholly averted, for it proved to be not only a speedy cure, but a sure preventive of almost every disorder arising from improper intercourse. The discovery will prove a blessing to thousands of victims of disease and quackery. A remittance of $1 will insure the free transmission, in the same manner, in quantities that will render further treatment unnecessary. Address INDIA AGENCY, No. 120 Waterst., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which fully explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERMANENTLY is the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Greene, (No. 139 Greene;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION! —The poisoners are at work counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from Druggists; the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 327 Broadway; and 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

HEALTH! HEALTH!—DIFFICULT CHRONIC female diseases soon cured by Dr. MARIA E. LUCKEY, No 52 West 28th-st. Patients desiring rooms and board during treatment can be accommodated.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
au10-law10wW No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Chatham-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WILSON, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the
PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:
First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.
Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000 with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale and having the effect of judgments.
To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, stock, or bonds of the United States or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company or mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named (if of undoubted permanent value) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.
The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.
Third—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100 000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received
Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $160 500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9 025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3 509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1849, until the same day.
Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the times the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other 3d mortgage bonds. The two classes of 3d mortgage bonds referred to in this and the 3d specification embrace in the aggregate 800 bonds of $1,000 each.
Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.
The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.
The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon al the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which then no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.
For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.
AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of D. E. WHEELER, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, to consult with the Committee on Measures for a prompt foreclosure of the mortgage and protection of their interests.
E. D. WHEELER,
DAVID DOWS,
F. A. PALMER,
PRENTIS DOW,
JOHN BODINE,
} Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1859.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

DEMOIN NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Forty shares Demoin Stock wanted to purchase for cash. Address, stating price per share, W., Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place, New-York.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			FOOT SLIP.	
A. M.	1	P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
A. M.	8	P. M.	6 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOAT TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Wednes. Sept.	7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	7, 10	A.M.
Thurs'd. Sept.	8,	3:30 P.M.	Thurs'd. Sept.	8, 10:30	A.M.
Friday. Sept.	9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday. Sept.	9, 6	A.M.
Saturd. Sept.	10	3:30 P.M.	Saturd. Sept.	10, 6:30	A.M.
Monday. Sept	12,	3 P.M.	Monday. Sept.	12, 7	A.M.
Tuesday. Sept.	13,	3 P.M.	Tuesday. Sept.	13, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Sept.	14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	14, 7	A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	15, 7	A.M.
Friday. Sept.	16,	3 P.M.	Friday. Sept.	16, 7	A.M.
Sunday. Sept.	18,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept.	17, 7	A.M.
Monday. Sept	19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday. Sept.	18, 12	M.
Tuesday. Sept.	20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday. Sept.	20, 8	A.M.
Wednes. Sept.	21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	21, 9	A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	22, 10	A.M.
Friday. Sept.	23,	4 P.M.	Friday. Sept.	23, 11	A.M.
Sunday. Sept.	25,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept.	24, 6	A.M.
Monday. Sept.	26,	3 P.M.	Sunday. Sept.	25, 3	P.M.
Tuesday. Sept.	27,	3 P.M.	Tuesday. Sept.	27, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Sept.	28,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	28, 7	A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	29, 7	A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day. Sept	7, 11	A. M.	Wed'day Sept.	7, 5	P. M.
Thurs. Sept.	8, 12	M.	Thu'day. Sept.	8, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept.	9, 1:30	P. M.	Friday. Sept.	9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd. Sept.	10, 1:30	P. M.	Satur'ay Sept.	10, 5	P. M.
Sunday Sept	11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept	11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept.	12, 7:30	A. M.	Monday. Sept	12, 2 30	P. M.
Tuesday. Sept.	13, 8	A. M.	Tuesday. Sept.	13, 3:30	P. M.
Wed'sy. Sept.	14, 8	A. M.	Wed'day Sept.	14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept.	15, 8	A. M.	Thu'day. Sept.	15, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept.	16, 9	A. M.	Friday. Sept.	16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept.	17, 10:30	A. M.	Monday. Sept.	19, 7	A. M.
Tuesday. Sept.	20 9	A. M.	Tuesday. Sept.	20, 1	P. M.
Wed'sy. Sept.	21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'day. Sept.	21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept.	22, 11	A. M.	hu'day. Sept.	22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept.	23 12	M.	Friday. Sept.	23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept.	24, 1	P. M.	Monday. Sept.	26, 7	P. M.
Tuesday. Sept.	27, 8	A. M.	Tuesday. Sept.	27, 3:30	P. M.
Wed'sy. Sept.	28 8:30	A. M.	Wed'day Sept.	28, 3:30	P. M.
Thu'day Sept.	29, 8:30	A. M.	Thu'day. Sept.	29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $3; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FANCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M.; 12½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELLER LINES THROUGH THE NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—FOR KEYPORT from the foot of Murray-st., KEYPORT leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 3P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, for Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer LITTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6 30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents.
O. CHARWICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.—No. 193 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 5, 1859.—Official intelligence has been received that all trains are running regularly on Michigan Southern Railroad. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

The Prominent Men Talked of as Candidates.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6—10 P. M.

Syracuse is full. An unusually large number of Delegates are already here. The Globe is the head-quarters of the Albany people; the Syracuse House of the New-Yorkers, and the Voorhees of the Canal men.

All agree that no ticket is decided upon. Some think it will be left to the Convention. The General Committee is now in session discussing whether in such event the Convention should not meet at 9 o'clock instead of 12.

The New-York Delegation has agreed to press no names yet—not even CHAS. S. SPENCER's for Attorney-General, though he is willing. They will probably ask Gen. NYE to be President in compliment to Gov. MORGAN.

WM. CURTIS NOYES would be nominated by acclamation for Judge of Appeals, but he and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD both refuse to be candidates. New-Yorkers talk most of DAVIES or WOODRUFF.

The surest man to be nominated is DORSCHEIMER, of Erie, Postmaster under POLK, for Treasurer.

For Comptroller, the prominent candidates stand in this order: JAS. M. COOK, CHARLES COOK, SELDEN and LEAVENWORTH. Neither CHARLES COOK nor LORENZO BURROWS would accept, their friends say. WM. A. WHEELER is surprised by an unexpected number of friends.

For Canal Commissioner, HUMPHREY G. ROOT, of Herkimer, and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES are prominent men. The North-East urges ISAAC V. BAKER, of Washington. Fulton urges WAIT.

For Secretary of State, CARROLL, of Troy, GEO. W. PATTERSON, and JAMES O. PUTNAM, American.

For Engineer, GEDDES, of Onondaga; WENTZ, of Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and GOODSELL.

For Attorney-General, RICE, of Cattaraugus; MYERS, of Ogdensburgh, and POMEROY, of Auburn.

For State Prison Inspector, Dr. BATES, of Jefferson; MASTEN, of Ulster; CLEVELAND, of Yates, etc.

For Clerk of Appeals, SETH B. COLE, of Kings; SAM'L LAW, American, of Delaware; WOODS, the present Deputy Clerk, and CHAS. HUGHES, of Washington.

There is a disposition to make the strongest possible ticket, though everybodys friends be slaughtered, and they think two or three Americans would help it.

The friends of the Canals will have their own way on the ticket, and the sale of the Canals is counted as the height of folly.

All hope to get through by Wednesday night.

GLAUCUS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6—Evening.

There is an unusually large number of persons here, both as delegates and outsiders, for the night prior to a Convention, including a large majority of the prominent men in the Republican Party, and the interest manifested in the proceedings proves the importance attached to the Fall election.

A large majority of the delegates, particularly those from the country districts, appear to be entirely untrammelled by pledges to candidates, and have evidently come to Syracuse without having decided to act on any particular line of policy, and to be free to adopt the course deemed, after consultation, best calculated to promote the success of the party.

There is quite a liberal representation of Americans here as outsiders, with the object of suggesting names acceptable to that organization, if the policy of nominating former Americans on the ticket should be determined on. The main consultation this evening appears to turn on this point. Willingness is generally expressed by all the leading Republicans to place two candidates with American antecedents on the ticket, but with the distinct understanding that they come into the Republican party as Republicans, and act hereafter with that organization. No Republican is found to advocate the nomination of any American under any other circumstances.

It is urged, however, that prominent Americans have declared in favor of nominating a ticket composed half of Democrats and half of Republicans; and that there is, therefore, no certainty that the Convention on the 21st will not divide the Republican ticket by adopting that portion taken from the American ranks, and rejecting the other nominees. The advocates of a union policy would be more likely to prevail if LORENZO BURROWS would accept the nomination for Comptroller, or JAMES O. PUTNAM for Secretary of State—but both, it is understood, decline decisively.

THURLOW WEED is at the Globe Hotel, which is quite crowded.

The Syracuse House is filled up to overflowing already. The New-York delegation is at this house, and a large number of outsiders from that City are also in attendance.

A caucus was held to-night, at which the principal men of the party were present, to consult on the most advisable policy to pursue. The New-York delegates also met in caucus, but adjourned without doing anything until to-morrow morning.

The candidates are freely spoken of.

But very few applicants for position on the ticket are found.

To-night it appears as if JAMES M. COOK, the present Bank Superintendent, will be the nominee for Comptroller. Mr. COOK can probably receive the nomination almost unanimously. It is rumored that he will not accept, but there is good authority for supposing he will. His present office gives him double the salary of the Comptroller; but that very fact makes him unwilling to decline. It is said Mr. COOK's nomination is urged by some for the purpose of rendering more certain the defeat of CHARLES H. SHERRILL for Canal Commissioner, as the two offices would not be located in the same portion of the State.

For Comptroller, E. W. LEAVENWORTH is also spoken of, and should a union policy prevail, the names of LORENZO BURROWS, LYMAN ODELL, and N. S. BENTON are mentioned in connection with the same office.

For Secretary of State the prominent candidates are J. STANTON GOULD of Hudson, formerly a Whig; GEO. W. PATTERSON of Chautauque, THOMAS B. CARROLL of Troy, formerly a Democrat, and B. BROCKWAY, member of the Assembly from Oswego. The latter is, however, thought to be out of the field, and probably his name will be withdrawn. On the American Union side SAMUEL A. LAW of Delaware, JAMES O. PUTNAM of Erie, and LYMAN ODELL of New-York, are named in connection with the office.

For Treasurer, PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Democratic antecedents, is the prominent candidate.

For State Engineer, ENSIGN BENNETT, of Wayne; C. W. WENTZ, of Albany; and —— GOODSELL, of Oneida, are talked of. Mr. WENTZ is the engineer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and Mr. BENNETT is the division engineer at Lyons, who has been kept in office under two or three administrations on account of his fidelity and competency.

Messrs. HUNT, of Oneida, and CHAS. S. SPENCER, of New-York, are spoken of for Attorney-General. The latter is here and warmly pressed by his friends. He was the author of the Personal Liberty bill in the Assembly.

Among the candates for State Prison Inspector are WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida, and —— FOSTER, of Schenectady. The former has declined, but his renomination is not unlikely. There are also applicants for this office from New-York.

On Canal Commissioner the most excitement prevails. The friends of CHARLES H. SHERRILL press him for renomination, but a strong opposition to him from influential leaders renders his defeat probable. W. B. WAIT, of Fulton, and J. V. BAKER, of Washington, are also candidates.

Judges WOODRUFF and DAVIES, from New-York, are spoken of for Judges of the Court of Appeals. The latter is mostly urged by the Americans.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals there are a number of candidates. Among them are: A. T. WOOD, of Allegany, Ex-Member of Assembly; G. E. BAKER, of Brooklyn; CHARLES HUGHES, of Washington; S. B. COLES, of Queens; Mr. MCCARTHY, Ex-Member of Congress from Oswego, and Mr. WOOD, of Livingston, the present Deputy Clerk. Mr. HICKS, the present clerk, declines a renomination.

Senator DIVEN is also spoken of for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The following ticket has been spoken of, in case no Americans are put on:

For Comptroller—JAS. M. COOK, of Saratoga, (Whig.)

For Secretary of State—GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chatauque, (Whig.)

For Attorney-General—HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe, (Democrat.)

For Treasurer—PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Erie, (Democrat and German.)

For Canal Commissioner—W. B. WAIT, of Fulton, (Whig.)

For Engineer—Ensign BENNETT, of Wayne, (Democrat.)

For State Prison Inspector—Mr. FOSTER, of Schenectady, (Democrat.)

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge WOODRUFF, of New-York.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—A. T. WOOD, of Allegany, (Whig.)

Of course these are all surmises.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN THE NINTH WARD.—An investigation was entered into yesterday by Coroner HORTON, to ascertain by what means JOHN REANY came to his death. At an early hour last Sunday morning, the deceased was found fatally injured on Pacific-street. He was taken home by the Police, where he died during the day. The evidence went to show that the deceased was intoxicated the night previous, and the probabilities were that the injuries of which he died were caused by falling down a steep embankment, near the bottom of which he was found. The jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of injuries received by falling, which caused congestion of the brain.

THE AFFRAY ON BOARD THE SHIP MAY FLOWER.—CHARLES NAYBALD, the sailor who was stabbed with a marline-spike, by JAMES KERWIN, third mate of the ship *May Flower*, at DE FOREST's dock, Monday, was alive last evening, but was apparently sinking rapidly. The complaint made by the captain against the sailors will be examined into to-day, before Justice CORNWELL.

[Advertisement]

THE SEASON.

We beg especial attention to our elegant stock of Clothing for the Fall season NOW READY, manufactured from the latest and choicest fabrics.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings (merchant tailoring dépôt) will be found the largest and most superior in style, variety and selection we have ever displayed.

We pledge ourselves that whilst our manufacture will maintain its superiority of real taste and finish over any other, our prices shall be as low as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Our stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods are very large.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer of the Scheidam Schnapps,

No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The "Diaphragm Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-street, corner of Mercer, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL FASHIONS NOW READY.—It is easy to make a covering for the human caput, but the ultima thule of hat-dom is the style, the taste, the jauntiness displayed by KNOX in his productions of the genus hat, outrivalling the host of hatters whose specimens of hats appear heavy in comparison. The hat for the Fall season is now ready at KNOX's Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street, and every one will crowd there to secure one of them forthwith.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5	to $8
Fine black frock coats	10	to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15	to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50	to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6	to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MORAL DRAMA AT BARNUM'S?—"Rosina Meadows" has already made its mark at Barnum's Museum, and is to be repeated there this afternoon and evening to gratify the popular anxiety to witness it. The company at Barnum's perform it with delightful freshness and force.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—CONSTIPATION.—This germ of innumerable evils, by its slow but insidious effects, has brought many to a premature grave. The afflicted will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74......103¼	76 Hudson River R.... 38⅛
500 N. Y. S. 5s, '60...100	100 do............ 36¾
105 000 Missouri St. 6s.. 85	50 do.........s60 36⅛
5,000 do...........s7 85	100 do.........s10 36¾
15,000 do.........s60 85	50 Harlem Railroad.. 10⅛
5,000 do............ 85¼	150 Harlem R. Pref.... 37⅛
5,000 do.........b30 85⅛	200 do............ 37¾
5,000 Virginia 6s...... 96	100 Mich. Central R... 47
1.000 H. R. R. 2d M... 93¼	500 do............ 47¼
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M. 76	10 New-Jersey R.....129
1,000 do......... 75¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 7
2,000 Mich. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. B... 89¾	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S c 26
3,000 do......... 89½	250 do............c 25
5,000 do......... 89¼	150 do.........s10 23
22,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B 45	100 do.........s15 23
5,000 do.......b30 45	100 do.........s30 23
10.000 do.......s30 45	200 do............c 24¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds. 88	340 do............c 24⅛
5 000 do.......s60 87¼	100 do............c 24
5,000 Pac. R 7s Guar by State of Missouri 85	100 do............c 24¼
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1stm. 91	100 do............ 24⅛
1,500 Han. & St.J.R.b. 64¾	150 do............ 21⅛
2,000 do........... 65	50 do............c 24¾
30 Merchants' Bank...106	100 do............ 24¾
30 Bk. of Commerce.. 98	2 5 Panama Railroad..117½
20 Corn Ex. Bank.....100	29 Ill. Cen. Railroad.. 67
10 Park Bank.........104¾	150 do............ 67¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....101⅛	50 do.........s60 67
50 do.............101¼	250 do.........s10 67⅛
16 Del. & Hud Canal. 94	50 do.........b60 68
50 Penn. Coal Co...... 84	50 do.........b30 68
300 Pacific M. S. Co.... 85¾	10 Cle., Co. & Cin. R.. 93⅛
100 do.........b60 86	100 Ga. & Chi. R....s60 73
68 N. Y. Cen. R....... 77½	50 do.........s30 73⅛
250 do............ 77¾	200 do............ 74
250 do.........s30 77¾	50 do.........s15 74
100 do.........b60 77⅞	100 do............ 73¾
100 do.........b30 77⅞	100 do.........s15 73⅜
288 do............ 77⅞	50 do.........s30 73½
100 do.........b60 78	300 Clev. & Toledo R.. 26
100 do.........b30 78	200 do............ 26¼
950 do............ 78	500 do............ 28⅛
650 do............ 78¼	225 Chicago & R. Is. R. 69⅛
350 do............ 78⅛	725 do............ 69¼
50 do.........s15 78	150 do.........btwk 69¾
100 Erie Railroad...... 4	250 do.........b60 70
15 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R 69½	140 do............ 69⅞
100 do............ 60	150 do.........btw 70
	100 do.........b8 70

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74.....103¼	100 Mich. Cen. R..btwk 47½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 85¼	100 do............ 47⅛
6,000 do............ 85⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b3 25
5 000 do............ 85	145 Panama Railroad..117⅛
35 Commonwealth B'k 97	50 Gal. & Chi. R...b60 74
100 Pacific M. S. Co s30 85⅛	300 do.........b30 73¾
50 do............ 85⅞	100 do.........b60 73¼
50 do.........s10 85¾	50 do............ 73¾
50 do.........s40 85⅛	250 do............ 73⅛
5 Second-avenue R..102¼	50 do.........s10 73¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R....... 78¼	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 26¼
100 do.........b10 78¼	100 do.........b60 26½
100 do.........btwk 78¼	150 Chi. & R. I. R..... 69⅛
50 do.........s10 78¼	400 do............ 69⅜
50 do.........b60 78⅛	500 do............ 69¼
850 do............ 78	

TUESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings to-day reflect altogether the firmest market that we have reported since the present rise set in three weeks ago. There was less resisting power from the *Bear* account, while some heavy realizations on the *Bull* side seemed to impose little or no check upon the continued advance in the leading speculative Shares, with the single exception of Michigan Guaranteed, in which the heavy public and private settlements of yesterday relaxed the deliveries of the day and induced a number of fresh contracts at lower prices. On the favorite Railways, such as New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island, it was quite evident yesterday afternoon that the market was out of the control of the Brokers and Jobbers at the Board, and the fresh orders to buy this morning further advanced the price of Central to 78@78¼, (with subsequent sales on the Street as high as 78½@⅝;) Galena to 73¾, and Rock Island to 69⅞ ₩ cent., being ¼@½ ₩ cent. above the top rates of Monday afternoon, and this against a fair supply of cash stock upon which a good profit was realized. The shares of the Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Central, Harlem and Hudson River, sympathized to the extent of ½@1 ₩ cent., without inducing any considerable offers to sell. At the afternoon Board there was a pause in the demand at the extreme prices, but on a partial decline of ¼@½ ₩ cent., the market again stiffened up, and closed steady on nearly all descriptions. The movement in Michigan Guaranteed was an exception again to the general market, and from the maximum of 28 yesterday, fell to 24¼, and then went up to 25@25¼ ₩ cent. The personal animosities so unpleasantly indulged during the deliveries of the stock on Monday were very considerably calmed down. It transpires that the private settlements at the extreme advance on the sales of Friday which matured yesterday, and upon previous contracts which fell due at the same time, were unusually heavy, and the buyers having thus successfully turned their profit, were quite willing to leave the market to-day to the tender mercies of the sellers. In State Stocks there was a further heavy demand for Missouris. Sales $150,000 at 85@85¼ ₩ cent.; making the advance within a few days 2@2½ ₩ cent. Some Virginias were taken at 95 ₩ cent. In Railway Bonds, sales of Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. at 89¾@89¼, and Michigan Southern Seconds at 45 ₩ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds fell back to 88 ₩ cent. cash, and 87¼ seller 60 days. There was nothing done in the Erie Mortgages. We understand the legal steps in foreclosure have been stayed until 15th of October, until after the annual meeting of the Shareholders, and a further reasonable postponement will no doubt be granted by the Courts on application of the counsel of the new Board of Directors then to be elected. We have been requested by a correspondent interested in the Bonds of the Company, to state our own impression of the various (some of them very complicated) plans presented for reorganizing and consolidating the affairs of this property. We do not see that good would result at present from any mere opinion on the subject, as the annual meeting of the Company is so near at hand. Leaving out all intermediate suggestions which have appeared through the Press since the Road passed into the Receivership, we have only to remark that the original basis in Shares and Bonds, that is the sums respectively, with the past due Coupons upon the Bonds, for which they were issued, representing in all $36,883,650, is likely to remain, leaving the mortgage coupons due and to become due this Fall to be paid or funded, and $320,000 Bills Payable arranged for—exclusive of the floating debt provided from the Receivership—by the new administration of the Company: Or, a consolidation of *all* the interests behind the original and undisputed mortgages of $13,000,000, to represent not much, if anything, over $25,000,000, must be mutually agreed upon and a friendly foreclosure consummated upon this sure and productive basis. We have not been a believer in any *scaling* process of the so-called Common Bonds and of the original Shares of the Company, which contemplates the continuance of so large a mortgage lien as $18,000,000; nor have we favored the alternative of *forcing* the junior mortgagees to surrender their claims, in their present form, if they believe they will be better off by fighting their mortgages through the Courts against the opposition of the Sinking Fund Bondholders, whose debt is made part due by default in the Sinking Fund, and of the Convertible Bondholders, who have equities of no mean consideration to be cared for, rather than accept a consolidated Stock, on fair terms. And in the third place, we have yet to see the absolute necessity of surrendering this great property to hopeless litigation, while seventaen practical business men may be found in the City and Southern Counties of New-York to successfully engineer the concern through an embarassment of over $320,000 bills payable, and about $800,000 mortgage coupons, of which one half is scarcely yet due. If such a Board, including the really working men of the late administration, with the Receiver at the head, cannot be constituted in all the financial ability of this commercial metropolis, it will then be time to consider the task of reclamation a hopeless one. Meanwhile the following item from an afternoon paper will enable the Board and Stockholders to judge somewhat of the continued vitality of their property in a business point of view, from its first month's working under the General Receiver:

"The gross receipts of the Erie road in August were $35,000 to $40,000 less than in 1858, but the net earnings will be little short of last season. Business upon the road is now active and improving, and, with old rates of freight, the concern could soon work its way out."

In the market for Money to-day we hear of Discounts outside of Bank at 7 ₩ cent. on indorsed mercantile bills due in January and February next, and 8@9 ₩ cent. for fair paper. Prime short acceptances are occasionally done ½@1 ₩ cent. below the usual Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. In demand loans there is a moderate business doing since the improvement on the Stock Exchange, at 6 ₩ cent., the rate which time contracts carry at the Board of Brokers. Loans on Federal and State securities are made at 5½ ₩ cent. There has been a fair demand for Bullion for the screw-steamer *Etna*, sailing to-morrow for Liverpool. The engagements this afternoon are $662,000, to which, it is probable, $300,000@$400,000 may be added in the morning—the latter to cover sales of French Exchange, which is in good demand this week at f.5.15@f.5.13¾. English Bills close 110@110⅛ for standard Bankers, and 109¾@110 for transient Bank signatures. The sales of Merchant bills, of which a fair supply is made this week by the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to the amount of $1,562,159, ranged 109¼@109¾. The Customs to-day are light, $59,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $142,000; payments out, $230,000; balance this afternoon, $4,819,505.

The announcement is made, this afternoon, of the death of the venerable GEORGE GRISWOLD, a shipping-merchant of half-a-century's standing, in his 83d year. The Chamber of Commerce, of which he had been a member since 1817, will appropriately notice the event at a special meeting called for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The market for Land Warrants is unsettled by the action of the Department of the Interior, in suspending part of the Minnesota Land-sales advertised for October. Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, quote out-of-town Bank-Note Currency as follows:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@ —	Virginia	⅝@ ⅞
New-England	⅛@ —	Canada	½@ ¾
New-Jersey	¼@ ½	Michigan	¾@1
Illinois	1½@1¾	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	⅞@1
Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼	Louisiana	1 @1¼
Baltimore	¼@ —	Missouri	1½@ —
Int. Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½	Tennessee	1½@1¾
Int. Maryland	⅜@ ½	Wisconsin	1½@1¾
Delaware	⅛@ ½	Mobile	1¾@ —
North Carolina	1 @ —	Alabama, (free,)	2 @ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	1 @1¼		

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 3d inst., and for the season to same date:

	Week, 1859.	Week, 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	21,052	14,337	6,715
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,009	19,473	536
Total	41,061	33,810	7,251
	Total, 1859.	Total, 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	363,022	209,036	153,986
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	468 453	396,554	71,899
Aggregate	831,475	605,590	225,885

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived here this afternoon. Her general news has been anticipated by telegraph. We notice that the proceedings for Receivership for the Erie Company were known in London, and the name of the Receiver also, before the steamer sailed. The following is the latest quotation of American Railway Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.			
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., red. 1875	77	to	79	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	78	to	80	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., Freeland, red...1860	84	to	86	x. c.
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	38	to	33	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mgt. con. 8 ₩ ct., '60	80	to	85	
Do., do. do., 1869	78	to	83	x. c.
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	80	to	85	
Do., $100 shares	40	to	45	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₩ ct. sk. fund '85	55	to	60	
Do., $100 shares	5	to	10	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₩ ct, sk. fund, '83	84	to	86	
Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. con. '64	92	to	95	
Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. sk. fund, '76	92	to	94	
Do., do., $100 shares	67	to	69	
N. Y. & E. 3d mtg. 7 ₩ cent., '83	53	to	58	
Do., (sinking fund) 1875	10	to	20	
Do., bonds, con. 1862	10	to	20	
Do., do. 1871	10	to	20	
Do., do., $100 shares	4	to	7	
Penn. Cen. Bs. 1st mtge. con. 6 ₩ cent.	89	to	91	
Do., do., 2d mtge. 6 ₩ cent., ster.	93	to	95	
Do., do., $50 shares	35	to	40	
Phil. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₩ cent.. 1860	83	to	88	
Do., 6 ₩ cent. 1870	73	to	78	
Do., $50 shares	20	to	24	

The London *Times* says of the Silver market:

"The bar silver brought by the last West India steamer has been disposed of at 61⅞d., showing an advance of ⅛d. per oz. The Mexican dollars have also been sold at 60¾d., or ⅛d. above the rate realized after the last packet, although ⅛d. lower than that obtained for the quantity from the United States early last week."

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	SPECIE. Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.
Philadelphia	3 092,000	3,249,000	840,000	836 000
North America	2,760 306	2,786,037	674,181	695,079
Farm. & Mech	3,748 653	3,728,957	931 086	901,596
Commercial	1,428,000	1,438 000	263,000	252 000
Mechanics'	1,598 667	1,632,268	332 578	325,975
N. Liberties	1,197 000	1,211,000	338 000	353,000
Southwark	902,194	945,330	230,733	228,965
Kensington	796,637	794 880	138,466	133,553
P. Township	801,381	810,486	148,202	174,851
Western	1,343,159	1,377,749	324 545	298 391
Man. & Mech	1,115,860	1,130 410	102 610	177 902
Commerce	607,063	603,430	150,203	193,576
Girard	1,968,364	1,974,975	271,421	326,757
Tradesmen's	517,618	580,872	128 108	135,773
Consolidation	489,018	483,012	55,455	74,991
City	837,711	800 819	115,211	107,526
Commonwealth	341,220	316,512	66,653	99,906
Corn Exchange	377,494	364,834	60,160	62 496
Union	391,570	412,552	65,366	67,754
Total	24,363,912	24,640,746	5,235,976	5,435,090

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.
Philadelphia	1 472,000	1,547,000	258,000	266,000
N. America	1 635,179	1,759,465	255,355	257,298
Farm. & Mech's	2,775,472	2,745,210	365,195	367,575
Commercial	681,000	685,000	155,000	149 000
Mechanics'	856,643	877,005	146,750	154,520
North. Liberties	846,000	849,000	106,000	107,000
Southwark	640,642	665,699	97,740	96,701
Kensington	541,756	532 697	125 605	127,420
Penn Township	554,142	584,782	92 355	88 083
Western	909,169	952,549	116 445	116,680
Manuf. & Mech's	530,170	578 226	128,780	137,364
Commerce	412,571	477,497	77,225	78 115
Girard	775,080	876.159	199,245	190,590
Tradesmen's	419,610	446,419	91,536	91,330
Consolidation	261 794	287 818	90,405	91,960
City	418 680	407 084	106,070	106,660
Commonwealth	177,538	200 871	77,205	84,810
Corn Exchange	211,406	219,991	86,265	86 135
Union	195,424	259,000	100,690	99 595
Total	14,292,308	14901,572	2 655,866	2,702,837

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$35,125,400
Loans and Discounts	58 568 000
Specie	153,500
Due from other Banks	6 153,600
Due to other Banks	6,921,700
Deposits	18,159,600
Circulation	6,496,000

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Light sales at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Sales 100 bushels choice white Michigan at $1 40; 2,000 bushels Ohio at $1 12; 230 bushels choice white Michigan in bbls. at $1 40; 1,400 good do. at $1 30, and 1,000 bushels nice Mediterranean at $1 12½. Nothing doing in BARLEY and MALT. OATS—Sales 2,500 bushels inferior Canada East at 37c., weight, and a small lot new State at 40c.. weight. CORN in fair inquiry; sales 1 200 bushels Western mixed in car lots at 79c., and 6,000 bushels do., afloat, at 78c; during A. M. some cargoes were held at 80c. WHISKY—Sales last evening 2,500 bbls. at 26c., and to-day 150 bbls. at 26c.@26½c., and some at 26½c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR active at unchanged rates. WHEAT active, and Spring advanced 1c.; sales of 12,500 bushels, at 74c. from store. CORN dull and 1c. lower; sales of 8,500 bushels at 63½c. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—2 400 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand and steady; sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 80@$4 for extra Spring, Illinois and Iowa; $4 50@$4 62 for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5@$5 25 for double extras. WHEAT—New Spring advanced 1c.; red and white winter steady; sales 18 000 bushels new Chicago Spring, afloat, at 81c.; 14,000 bushels do., also afloat, at 82c.; 5,000 bushels white Indiana at $1 07. CORN dull and no sales. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—4,300 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—3,600 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales small. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—13,200 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Barley, 400 bush. Rye. *Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 4,400 bush. Wheat, 4,600 bush. Barley, 600 bush. Peas. The amount of Grain afloat from the Upper Lakes for this port, up to the latest dates—251 000 bush. Wheat, 21,500 bush. Corn, 21,000 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

COTTON declined ⅛c.; sales to-day 3,600 bales Middling at 11c.@11½c. Exchange on London 9¾@9⅞ ₩ cent. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d., and to Havre 1¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR receding. WHEAT steady; White, $1 20; Red, $1 17@$1 19½. CORN firm. OATS 34c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Stocks firm. Philadelphia State Fives, 92⅝; Reading Railroad, 22¼; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅞.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 68 bbls. Ashes; 10,996 bbls. Flour; 25 bbls. Corn Meal; 9,490 bushels Wheat; 18,027 bushels Corn; 58 bushels Rye; 5,425 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Malt; 153 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 35 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56¼; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand to-day, and sales have been made of 100 bags Java at 15c.; some Ceylon at 13c.; 90 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¼c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 316 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning 97,305 pkgs., including 27,150 mats and 2,425 bags Java, 59,074 bags Rio, 4,966 bags Ceylon, 1,941 bags Maracaibo, and 1,749 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 15c.@16c., four and six months; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@14c.; Native Ceylon, 13c.@14c.; Jamaica and St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The public sale, referred to in our last, passed off with great spirit, at an improvement in ordinary descriptions of ⅛c. ₩ lb., and in the better qualities of ½c. ₩ lb.; the entire offering, 5 680 bags, was disposed of at 10¾c.@12¾c., average 11c. ₩ lb. Privately, there has existed a good demand, and the recent advance has been fully maintained. The *Alma's* cargo, 3 809 bags, has been taken on speculation on private terms."

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.		Bags.
Sept. 3, N. Orleans	9,000	Sept. 6, New-York	59,074
Sept. 3, Baltimore	25 000	Grand total	94,574
Sept. 3, Philada	1,500		

COPPER—Has been sparingly sought after at about previous prices.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,600 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c.; do. Orleans, at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

DYEWOODS—Stocks continue light, which circumstance serves to sustain prices, though the demand is limited. Week's sales include 190 tons Savanilla Fustic at $18 50@$19; 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $14; and 140 tons Laguna do. on private terms. We quote the various kinds, thus: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $18 50@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14 50; Logwood, Jamaica, $25; Lima, $65; Sapan, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24, ₩ ton.

DRY GOODS—The auction sale of Ribbons, to-day, was well attended, and passed off, in the main, satisfactorily.

FISH—Dry Cod continue in light supply and fair demand at $4 12½@$4 62½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon, and Herring are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been heavy and unsettled to-day for most kinds of Flour. Owing to the scarcity of State brands, holders of these are generally firm. The demand for such is fair. Western Flour has been quite freely offered and purchased at rather easier prices. The regular trade have been the principal buyers. The inquiry from shippers has been mainly for inferior and common lots, obtainable at low rates. We have heard of sales of 12,000 bbls. in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 45 for new; extra do. at $4 45@$4 75 for old, and $4 70@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 95@$4 30; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 35@$5 65; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 40@$5 75, choice double extra bringing much higher prices; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 60@	3 90
Standard Superfine State	4 05@	4 45
Extra State	4 45@	5 00
Standard Superfine Western	3 95@	4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 35@	5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 40@	5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@	4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@	5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@	5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 45@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 55@	7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 2 750 bbls. in lots, at $4 80@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Sales have been made of 200 bbls. extra Canadian at $4 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, but have been quite stiffly held.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 300 boxes Layer Raisins at yesterday's prices, and 100 bales Languedoc Almonds at 13c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request, chiefly to supply the wants of millers, who are buying very sparingly, in anticipation of lower prices. Present asking rates are above the views of shippers; hence these are not operating to any considerable extent. Sales have been confined to 8 500 bushels, including fair new white Canada at $1 35; new Chicago Spring at $1 05; fair to prime new white Kentucky at $1 39@$1 45; good ordinary to good new white Southern at $1 30@$1 37; and fair to good new red Southern at $1 20@$1 24 ₩ bushel. Corn is less active and is depressed. Sales have been reported of only 16,000 bushels at 80c. for old mixed Western, in store; 81c. for new mixed Western, afloat, and 85c. for round Yellow, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye is very quiet at 81c.@83c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 39c.@41c.; Western, 36c.@40c; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern 30c.@35c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal. The Chicago *Press*, of the 3d inst., mentions the receipt of a carload of Wheat, (the first arrival,) from Minnesota. "The quality of the wheat is quite equal to the best Spring that has come to this market since harvest, which is high praise. It was bought by one of the city mills, and brought the top of the market."

GUANO—Sombrero is in request at $30 ₩ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—We have heard of sales of 150 bales at 11½c. ₩ yard.

HAY—North River has been in demand for shipment, at 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue in fair request, at full prices.

HONEY—Further sales of Cuba have been reported to-day, but without reliable particulars.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including new at 15c.@20c., as extremes; crop of 1858 at 8c.@13c.; old at 3½c.@7c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day. Prices remain as last noticed. 150 tons Scotch Pig were reported sold at $23@$24, chiefly within the range, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Has been in limited request at previous figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair demand at unaltered quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 130 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c.@41c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@35c.; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.; and 10 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 21c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in fair request at essentially unchanged rates. Week's receipts, 3,301 bbls.; sales 3 123 bbls. soft North County, at $3 37½@$3 43¾ ₩ 280 lbs.; stock in first hands, this morning, estimated at 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand at firmer prices. Week's receipts, 4 945 bbls.; sales 4,000 bbls., in lots, within a range of from 45c.@46c., in merchantable and shipping order, ₩ gallon; stock, in first hands, this morning, estimated at 2,000 bbls. Referring to the week's business, Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER remark: "The receipts show a marked falling off from those of the previous seven days, amounting, in fact, to about one half, and there is still a remarkable scarcity of shipping parcels, most of the stock coming to hand in merely merchantable order. This renders the price of choice lots proportionately higher than that of ordinary ones. The Wilmington market is reported as passing through one of its periodical excitements—and prices there have reached a point which makes it impossible to lay down spirits here at current rates, even under the most favorable circumstances. Receivers are, consequently, in many cases, under limits as to their sales." Tar has been scarce and quiet. Week's receipts, 216 bbls.; sales, 900 bbls. Washington and Newbern at $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ bbl.; stock, in first hands this morning, estimated at 2 000 bbls. The movements in Resin have been restricted. The changes in prices have not been important. Week's receipts, 25,207 bbls.; the sales include 1,000 bbls. Common, in lots, at $1 50@$1 55; several lots of strained at $1 50@$1 75; 1,300 bbls. low grades and opaque, at $2 25@$3, and 800 bbls. from $4@$4 50. Stock of Resin in first hands this morning, estimated at 12,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Sept. 6, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	71 024	63,674
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	100,010	45.110
Resin	511 915	423 874
Tar	38,638	18,429

The foregoing tabular statement has been compiled from Messrs. LUCE & TURNER's circular.

OILS—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is quoted at $14 90@$15 for regularly inspected Mess; $15 for uninspected Mess, and $10 31¼@$10 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 3 700 bbls. Included in the sales were 750 bbls. Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 45 days, at $14 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8½c.@8⅝c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in fair demand at full rates. Sales to-day 375 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales 115 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 50@$7 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$5 87 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 6c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been sparingly purchased, to-day; prices have not varied.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf continually in good demand, with sales, since Friday last, of 133 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 6c.@28c.; 358 bales Havana at 22c.@56c.; with 416 bales Cienfuegos, and 250 bales Iguani on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 650 bbls. in lots at 26½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken to-day, 800 bales Cotton, at 3 16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; 250 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 37s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 1,000 bags Coffee, at ½c., and 100 bales Cotton, at ⅝c. ₩ lb.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 5.

About 2,100 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the different yards this week, but prices were steady, ranging from 7½c. to 9¾c., mostly at from 8½c. to 9½c. ₩ 100 lbs., at which rates the bulk of the offerings were disposed of.

The arrivals of Cows and Calves comprise about 100 head, selling at from $20 to $40 each, according to quality—the latter for Milch Cows.

Of Sheep about 800 were disposed of at previous prices. The demand was brisk.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
America	Sept.	7	Boston	Liverpool
Ariel	Sept.	10	New-York	Southa'n.
Indian	Sept.	10	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Wash'gton	Sept.	10	New York	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Sept.	13	Quebec	Glasgow.
Africa	Sept.	14	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	Sept.	15	New-York	Southa'n
Jason	Sept.	15	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Sept.	17	New-York	Southa'n.
Weser	Sept.	17	New-York	Southa'n.
North Briton	Sept.	17	Quebec	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
Europa	Aug.	27	Liverpool	Boston.
Anglo Saxon	Aug.	31	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ocean Queen	Aug.	31	Southa'n	New-York
Kangaroo	Aug.	31	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Sept.	3	Liverpool	New-York
Borussia	Sept.	4	Southampt'n	New-York
New York	Sept.	6	Southamp'n	New-York
Nova Scotian	Sept.	7	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
Cahawba	Sept.	12	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—Miss Culler, Mrs Culler, J. T. Jesse, E. D. McCoy, Miss Hathaway, Miss M. A. Newberry, Miss M. E. Ninus, Miss M. C. Ninus, J. H. Whiting, W. T. Ninus, H. Lendern, M. Strauss, Capt. T. J. Thomas, lady and infant, N. Dessau, J. H. Shultz, Andrew Poitus, R. K. Beuchamp, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Williams, G. Porteous, Howell Cobb, Miss Flinn, Mrs. Burns, T. L. McConkey, J. Merritt, Michael Cleary, Dr. Williams, L. A. Thornton, A. W. McCoy, J. T. Lloyd, E. Roark, P. A. Scranton, A. Snedecker, J. Wilkinson, A. Lyon, M. Doyle, Edward Bulkley, Peter Lynch, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—Wm. Mills, C. Barth, J. W. Felson, W. W. Baldwin, C. Anschurtz, C. Lumsden, A. Gbandorfer, N. Camp, Scott Stanis, G. Harris, Wm. Bow, E. C. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Fitz, Mrs. E. L. Baysen and child, Mrs Foster, Miss Virginia Banks, D. Waller, lady child, B. C. Jones and lady, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. Ward, Miss M. Underhill, W. T. Underhill, George Lindsay, John Cleary, Miss Cleary, James Cleary, W. H. Jarvis and child, Frederick Boyes and 2 children, Miss Dey, Miss Boyes, Mr. Dey, wife and 3 children, W. H. Johnson, lady and 5 children, W. R. Williams, Peter B. Williams, Walter S. Douglass, James Taylor, Mrs. H. C. Dawson, T. Smith and lady, Miss L. W. Bailey, Miss Smith, James Mehegar, Mrs. F. L. Bond, Lieut. Jones, U. S. N., Thomas Tabb, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre—R. J. Redmond, Esq., and family, Sam. Butterworth, Esq., the Hon. P. Bennett, Gen. Bernard, Lieut. H. A. Smalley, U. S. A., Dr. F. Betton and son, Dr. J. S. Evans, Dr. Quackenbos, Baron Otto Bramucker, Mme. Omer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Livingston, 3 children and servant, Miss A. Chausy, Mrs. Baggerty, Miss Haggerty and 2 servants, Mr. C. H. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. C. D. Fredricks and lady, Mr. Hy. Maillard, Mrs. Lee, son, daughter and servant, Mrs. Gutierras, Mr. A. L. Hyde, Miss Mead, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brooson, 2 children and servant, Mr. Lamarche, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Michel, Mr. and Mrs. Charlier, 2 children and nurse, Miss C. Browne, Miss H. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Rumpff, Mrs. Lieden, Miss Dieden, Mr. Meinell, Mrs. Meinell, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Ahsbans, Misses Revins, Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. J. R. Clarke, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Valerio, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Boudousquie, Miss Boudousquie, Master Boudousquie, Mr. and Mrs. Perret, Mr. Stiastny, Miss E. Stiastny, Miss Stiastny, Mr. and Mrs. Ubedell, Mrs. D. Crocker, Mr. Rossi and family, Mr. Rollen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Faisan, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsen, Mrs. Col. Bainbridge, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Lowbs, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Strong and two daughters, Mr. P. C. Baker, Mr. T. F. Guion, Mr. W. Garner, Mr. T. Garner, Mr. Chas. Atwodson, Mr. T. F. Lawrence, Mr. Buist, Mr. Hardaway, Mr. Bachman, Mr. Ollendorff, W. Seton, R. A. Redwood, Mr. Charles, A. De Belloy, A. H. Bowney, Mr. Ponce de Leon and servant, Mr. Saberis, Mr. Marcondet, C. A. Hoppin, Mr. Ailbert, A. Handy, R. Brownell, O. Crittenden, Jas. Miller, A. Adams, W. W. Leman, Mr. Williams, M. Andrews, Master Andrews, Mr. Marx, G. Gregory, Mr. Luarez, Mr. Luarez, W. Dody, G. G. Chapman, W. R. Lyman, C. A. Wood, Mrs. John H. Mars, Mr. Dortius and son, Mr. A. Le Blanc, Mr. J. B. Slawson, Mr. A. Tillot, Mrs. John Greenfield and son, Mr. Paul Vidal, Mr. C. H. Luzenberg, Mr. M. Abbott, Mr. Elie, Mr. Malard, Mr. W. Key Howard, Mr. B. M. Voyet, Mr. Battell, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Thos. T. Pratt, Mr. Ridgely, Miss C. Hosl, Mrs. F. Lord, Mrs. S. Hirschmann, Mrs. Palmowie, Mrs. B. Heldenheim, Mrs. E. Mannheimer, Mr. Jeffery and lady, Mr. T. Sawyer, Mr. Picard, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Boell, Mr. Cicerl, Mrs. Kress, Miss J. Elier, Mrs. Tatney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weiss and 2 children, Miss T. Lonnenthiel, Mr. and Mrs. K. Wolff and 3 children, Miss Landsheim, Mr. A. Roos, Mr. B. Neugass, Mr. Vannier, Mr. Leissel, Mr. H. Birschman, Mr. L. Ettinger, Mr. Matagrin, Mr. A. Prontaut, Mr. Aubert, Mr. Hartmann, Mr. F. Metz, Mr. P. Kunz, Mr. J. Dessaux, Mr. Hermann, Mr. H. Gebhard, Mr. V. Barex, Mr. F. Rofus, Mr. K. Oestriober, Mr. P. Duclos, Mr. C. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeil and 2 children, Mrs. Seligman and 2 children, Mr. DeGreney, J. S. Pike, Wm. Wicken, Ch. Rawson, Wm. Abby, J. B. Baldwin, Mr. Eckstein, G. Eckstein, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Clercy, Mrs. Quidort, Mrs. J. Bruck and 2 children, R. Lacey, W. Lacey, Rich. Lacey, Mr. Pierson, M. Thomas, Master J. Thomas, Rev. Giovanni Zaetaldi, Wm. Oliver, Mr. W. Heysterburgh.—Total, 261.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mrs. Andrew Low, child and two servants; Judge Ockil, J. A. Hudtwalker, O. Butler, H. H. Maff, Mrs. Riley, Miss Riley, Mrs. Pritchard and son, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss E. Dettenhoffer, Miss Hannah, M. Savage, Miss Graham, Miss Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, M. Roberts, Mrs. Murphy, G. Friedlander, Jas. P. Postel, T. Walker, W. T. Conn, A. G. Houghton, C. M. Cabot, G. H. Smith, P. Humbert, Dr. W. A. Love, Solomon Cohen, W. C. Smith, W. G. Nerey, J. P. Wilson, Hugh Monahan, A. L. Rawley, Calper Lewis, C. G. Stafford, J. M. Pepper, 3 Masters Pruden, D. B. Thompson, Geo. T. Patten, N. H. Campbell, T. S. Dexter, Chas. Moore, Master W. O. Boughton, E. W. Baker, Capt. S. Bean and lady, J. M. Stark and lady, Miss Maggie Gordon, Miss O'Niel, Miss Irwin, Chas. Elkin, lady, child and nurse; A. B. Luce, H. P. Horton, J. Nicholson, Thos. Ford, J. H. Merry, Geo. Burd, B. F. Jordan, C. S. Nickerson, W. C. Hudley, M. Marx, H. Clark, Jos. Banner, B. L. Lister, Geo. Willington, H. Blun, J. Ross, D. O'Connor, Mrs. C. C. Case, Mrs. Ella Holland, W. Cox and lady, Miss Van Lyke, Miss Anne Canoll, and 7 steerage. Total 92.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—E. Bishap, J. A. Ruby, I. Levy, W. Jacobs, M. Endell, H. Ehlers, M. A. Meyers, C. F. Jerrold, E. Rebuke, Mrs. Baxter and 3 children, W. P. Taylor, C. C. de Zouchee, Mrs. L. Phillips and son, A. Zeller, H. Govers, J. H. Essen, Chas. Parmelee, H. H. Perry, C. C. Goddard, D. D. Banks, P. H. Cowan, L. A. Levino, R. Rebuke, F. W. Hobson, A. J. Bowers, Dr. A. E. Peticolas, J. Jerley, R. A. Casbot, C. Becker, J. P. Hewlett, E. C. Selden, R. S. Rowland, E. D. Keeling, A. W. Smace, E. Capps, R. Leon, A. Jolger, L. Valven, J. Norton, Thos. Brown, A. Basch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets..... 6 24 | Moon sets.... 9 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 43 | Gov. Island. 4 32 | Hell Gate.... 5 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son.; Etna, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Stampede, Burrows, Indianola, J. H. Brower; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Locust Point, French, Havana, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Union, Wiley, Shanghae, Wilmerdings & Mount; Black Hawk, Bowers, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Irenides, Chase, New Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Icarian, Wright, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Geo. Albert, Rice, Port-au-Prince, Delafield, Wilson & Co.

Schooners S. G. Adams, Chase, Bridgeport, ——; E. J. Bayner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. C. Johnson, Sutton, Garden Key, Benner & Deake; S. A. Edwards, Ryder, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Gertrude, Elwood, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gautier, Washington, ——; Mott Bedell, white, Alexandria, G. Bedell; D. Russell, Butler, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; H. D. Grindle, Smith, Bangor, F. H. Sanford.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre and Cowes Roads 9 P. M., Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. S. Drayton. Has had almost continual westerly winds during the passage. Aug. 25, 9 A. M., off the Edystone, exchanged signals with steamship Ocean Queen, from New-York for Southampton and Havre. Aug. 31, 9 A. M., lat. 48 26, lon. 40 30, passed Br. brigantine Fanny Bloomer, of St. John, N. B., bound W. Same date, lat. 49 11, lon. 40 50, exchanged signals with an Am. ship showing private signal V., bound W. Same time, exchanged signals with an English 4-masted propeller, bound E. Sept. 1, mer., lat. 47 54, lon. 47, passed bark Emily, bound E. Sept. 3, 1 P. M., off Cape Race, gave the European news to the News Boat of the New-York Associated Press.

Steamship Yorktown, Parish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Linda, McManus, Leghorn July 22, passed Gibraltar 29th, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to G. S. Stephenson. Aug. 29, lat. 37 33, lon. 65, Edward Holts, a native of Prussia, fell from the main-royal-yard on deck, and was killed. His effects will be found at Geo. S. Stephenson's, No. 49 South-street. The ships Columbia sld. from Leghorn for New-York July 13; Sheridan Russell, for Boston 16th; Josiah L. Quincy, Sprague, for do. 6th; brig Ocean Wave, for Baltimore July 22.

Brig Tremont, Wyman, Calais 8 ds., with lumber.

Brig Emma, (Gran.,) Haesloop, Savanilla Aug. 18, with coffee, &c., to Cæsar & Paull. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Arendt, (Swed.,) Gultzan, Cette 75 ds., with wine to Eppe sheimer & Nougaret.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Foster, Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 23, with salt to Wm. Lancaster. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Aime, (Fr.,) Pamon, St. Peter's 21 ds., with fish, &c., to L. Lorut.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, (Br.,) Meating, East Harbor, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Chauncy St. John, Doyle, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Schr. Sea Mark, Sherman, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. A. Dubosy, Newcomb, Elizabethport, with coal, for Dennis.

Schr. Sarah B. Inis, Jones, Little Egg Harbor 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Langdon, Gilmore, Chase, Montevedio July 12, with hides, wool, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Levina R., Chase, Hertford, N. C., 5 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Woolsey, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. John Totten, De Waters, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Buena Vista, Wilson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. A. Lovell, Kimball, Norwich, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Allen, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Murray, Portland 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Spencer D., Bennet, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Almira, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. B. Reel, Kelly, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. J. W. Bleecker, Smith, Brookhaven 2 ds.

Schr. Parilion, Baker, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, from N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Star of the South, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c. From Quarantine—On the 5th, U. S. storeship Supply, Loando, W. C. A.

Below.

Ship New-Orleans, Rich, Havre, to W. T. Frost.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London and Deal July 18, to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Mountaineer, from Shields.—(All boarded by pilot-boat Mary Catharine, No. 6, on the 2d instant, in lon. 74.)

Also below, one brig.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 6, sunset—The steamer Yorktown, from Richmond, going up the Bay. Two brigs outside the Bar, (one of them in tow,) bound in. Wind light, N.; weather clear.

BOSTON, Sept. 6—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Howes, Philadelphia; brig Northern Belle, Paine, Cape Haytien.

Off Highland Light, steamer Joseph Whitney, Baltimore; ships Noonday, Calcutta; Syren, New-Bedford, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6—Arr. ships Excelsior and Ashland, from Bordeaux; bark Isaac R. Davis, from Philadelphia.

HAMPTON ROADS, Sept. 6—Arr. ship Rambler, from Jarvis Island, with guano. A large number of coasters are wind bound.

Miscellaneous.

BARK HESPER.—Pilot-boat Mary Ann reports: Sept. 5, fell in with bark Hesper, of Newburyport, 90 miles east of Sandy Hook, in a disabled condition. When off Cape Hatteras, Aug. 21, in a severe hurricane, lay on her beam ends five hours; carried away foretopgallantmast, mizen topmast, and had to cut the mainmast away from the deck to right the ship. The H. was from Cardenas, bound to London, but owing to her disabled condition would come to this port. A steamtug went to her assistance.

The brig Cyclone arrived yesterday from Matanzas, passed and anchored at the lower Quarantine; had 11 ds. passage, and is consigned to master. Aug. 28, lat. 30 15, lon. 79 40, passed barks Odd Fellow, from Havana, and Diligence, from Cardenas. Aug. 30, lat. 33 41, lon. 76 20, passed brig Nathan, strg. S. W.

The schr. Julius Webb, before reported as bilged on Channel Reef, was from Boston, with a load of linseed. She has been got off, and taken into Hallett's Cove, pumped out, and will be towed to this City for repairs.

The reported disaster to the bark Eleanor, hence for Aspinwall, is incorrect, although the correspondent of the Board of Underwriters so stated. It should have read bark Alnan.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

The following New-York vessels were in port at San Francisco Aug. 12: Ships Amos Lawrence, Nickerson; Chariot of Fame, Knowles; Dictator, Zerega; David Crockett, Rowland, from New-York; E. F. Willetts, Gates, from New-York; Flying Eagle, Bates, from New-York; Gray Feather, Hanford, from New-York; Hurricane, Sherman, from New York; Northern Eagle, MacKinney, from New-York; Orpheus, Howes, from New-York; Ocean Express, Willis, from New-York; White Swallow, Crosby, from New York; Young America, Brown, from New-York; schr. Storm Cloud, Whay, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre, Aug. 23, Mercury, French, of and for New-York; Autocrat, Burnell, of Boston, for New-York 30th; Annie Bodgers, Logan, Marsh, of and for New-York Sept. 8; William, Hyles, of Thomaston, for New-York 10th; Bamberg, William Tell, Fanell, of and for New-York 10th; Guttenberg, Ward, of and for New-Orleans Aug. 30; Wurtemburg, Weeks, of and for New-Orleans Sept. 15; Cumberland, Merrill, Wilner, of and for New-Orleans 30th; New-Hampshire, Weeks, of Portland, unkwn.; Charter Oak, Carver, of Southport, Portsmouth, unkwn.; Ariel, Green, of Bath, unkwn.; Stampede, Lewis, of New-York, unkwn.; Annapolis, Pickett, of Baltimore, unkwn.

At Montevedio, July 12, barks Abegun, wig.; Alma, (Br.,) from Pensacola, dischg., and others.